PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,964—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1897.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th April.
B.L.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
B.L.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L.CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.L.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1867.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 8th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

TRADE MARK

ARE THOSE MOST SUITABLE
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		CASH.				CREDIT.			
		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
HOCKS—STILL.									
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	„	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58	0	30	0	65	8	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52	0	27	8	58	8	30	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37	0	...		41	4	...	
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	„	28	0	15	0	32	4	16	12
OPPENHEIM	„	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38	8	20	8	42	8	23	0
SPARKLING HOCK.									
SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	32	4
SPARKLING MOSELLES.									
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	27	12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich delicious bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0
SAUTERNES.									
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	30	8	16	12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LA SCULPTURE AUX SALONS PAR ARMAND SILVESTRE.
PRICE Rs. 4.

A Fine-Art Gift Book containing a selection of beautifully-executed Gravures, including Hely ice pan Par aclet, Lavabo, Jeune Fille se Coiffant, Le Volubilis, Etoile filante, Erigone, Le tombeau de Chaplin, Led it, Portrait, La Mort, Danseuse, Salome, Saint-Michel, Combat de pantheres, Hero et Leandre, Mohere, Bao chante, Ad Patriam, Maternite, Monument pour le centenaire de Balzic, Flore, Solitude, Cain et Abel, Pour l' Honneur, Vers l' Amour, Le Vin, Figure tombale, Echo des bois, Loie Fuller, Le Retour, Meditation, and others.

VISITING CARDS—

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

PRINTING CARDS FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies—100 Cards and printing from your own plate	2	8
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CREST OR MONOGRAM—

Your Crest or Monogram Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

COLLARS ! COLLARS ! !

JUST ARRIVED

THE NEW SHAPES for 1897.

BEST FOURFOLD LINEN

SPECIALLY MADE TO RESIST the rough usages in INDIAN WASHING.

DHOBIE PROOF.

THORPE & CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

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SOLUBLE
DISINFECTING FLUID
Rs. 3-8 Gallon.
CARBOLIC ACID
Rs. 3-8 Gallon.
CARBOLIC POWDER
—GUARANTEED—
10 per cent. Rs. 7 cwt. 15 per cent. Rs. 10 cwt.

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER still holds its own as one of the very best household Filters, being SIMPLE, CHEAP, and EFFICACIOUS

SOUND
ADVICE.
EXAMINE
YOUR
FILTERS.
IF YOU DO NOT ALREADY POSSESS ONE TRY
KEMP'S
STANDARD
FILTER.

1 Gallon size	Rs. 12
2 „ „	Rs. 17-8

Attend personally to the proper cleansing of your Filter. We re-fill the One-Gallon size for Re. 1-12 and the Two-Gallon size for Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

When most people have colds, and are looking out for a remedy,

PECTORAL
SYRUP
AND
LOZENGES
FOR
COUGHS
AND
COLDS

Why not tell them about the best you know of ?

Cures Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and is invaluable in all lung troubles. Syrup, Re. 1 per bottle. Lozenges, As. 8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them "Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."

English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.

Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PURE RUBBER-COVERED TRUSSES.

Most easy Fitting, Comfortable and Cleanly. Indispensable to those who have once used them. Single, for Adults, right or left, Rs. 5-0.

BEYNON & CO. { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1897.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "OTHELLO," ARRIVED from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1897.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1885.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for quarter endin 31st March 1897, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th April 1897.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th prox. inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 46 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 31st March, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THIS Company is an off-shoot of THE SUN OFFICE, and offers to the Public a security equal to Forty-four Lakhs of Rupees, and under the Sun Life System, we can give the Indian Public a superb ENDOWMENT, with guaranteed Bonuses at a moderate premium.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

☞ The connection of this Company date back from A. D. 1710.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VINAYAK GAJANAN PALEKAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo ....Deceased.

NARAYAN VINAYAK PALEKAR, eldest son of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness: SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. L. N. BANAJI.
The 2nd day of April, 1897.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & MALVI.
Petitioner's Attorney's

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 230 BALES OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of the Bombay Co., on account and risk of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

230 bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tram-way Stables, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one sewing machine, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, air gun, swords, sticks, child's perambulator, etc., the property of P. A. DE BONO, Esq.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Medow Street, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished house-hold furniture made to order, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Brussel carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table hanging kerosine lamps, etc, the property of Professor LAGATOLA.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view days four before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES at Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's Stables, Ripon Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the abovementioned place:—

11 Arab horses and ponies belonging to Abdoola Swaig, proceeding to his native country.

12 Arab horses and ponies belonging to Amoori Bin Jaid proceeding to his native country.

The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship (especially selected and made to order), by John Roberts and Co., best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano by "Bluthner," in splendid tone, one mahogany miniature billiard table, very handsome China, Japanese doulton, majolica and Crown Derby table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong built landau with a chesnut Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq., of Messrs. John Roberts and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, near the G. I. P. Ry. Worshop, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a and first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Richard Soehn, very rich Persian carpets, mahogany miniature billiard Zipp table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich art table ornaments, a handsome strong-built high-wheeled dog-cart with rubber tyred wheels, a handsome strong C. B. pony 3½ years old, Sets of single harness by Dunnett, bicycles, wines, books etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF WOOLLEN, COTTON AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 44 of 1897, Jumnadas Laloobhoy and others vs. Amerchund Cutchra and another, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action on THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1897, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a quantity of pieces and cut pieces of woollen and cotton piece-good viz., satin cloth, red broad-cloth, country soosi, striped cloth, flannel, purmats, khagi gin, coating cloth, cashmere, cotton, washing check, serge cloth, jeffer cloth, cotton flannel, souph cloth drill, &c.

SALE OF WOLLEN, COTTON, AND COLOURED PIECE GOODS, ETC.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ktimjee Pitamber and another, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1897, at 3 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medews Streets, Fort a quantity of pieces and cut pieces of wollen and cotton piece-goods, viz, woollen and cotton cloth, coating cotton, white drill coloured merino, check and lining cloth, flannel, country mill cloth black and coloured cashmere, empty box, pictures, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Damoder Sunderdas. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1897, at 4 p.m., pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December, 1895, and made between the said Damoder Sunderdas of the one part, and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of Government land (called Ambawady), together with the bungalow, stables, out-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, on the West side of Doongersi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and thirty-four square yards, or thereabouts, and, registered in the books of the Collector or Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. B 2780, old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 2-7255, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Doongersi Road, and partly by the private road of Jaitha Doongersi, on or towards the west partly by the Hindoo charitable ground and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the north partly by the said private road of Jaitha Doongersi and partly by the property of the said Nursserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, and on or towards the south by the property of Jaitha Doongersi and separated therefrom by a party wall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 20, 21 and Ward 3157, and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. O'Leary as tenant, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestomjee, Rustim, and Kolah, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE COTTON MILL known as the Wahlan Mills, formerly called the Ookerda Khetsey Mill.

Under instructions from Goverdhundass Goculdas Tejpal, Esquire, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April 1897, at 4 p.m., the land, buildings and machinery of the above mill, as described below. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, Old Secretariat Building, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE-MENTIONED:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Freehold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration district of Bombay now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No. new survey No. 1-2543, and containing by admeasurement 15,278 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 1073 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16587, old survey No. and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All tha piece of land whereof the late Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards and one-half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No. and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No. old survey No. new survey No. 2540.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and containing by admeasurement 5861 square yards and 2-9ths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras, No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new Old survey No. New survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality containing by admeasurement (94) ninety-four square yards or thereabouts and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras, No. 9, New No. 14125, Old survey No. and portion of New survey No. 2-2511.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or leasehold land in the same locality containing by admeasprement 15,790 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the lessor Cursetjee, Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 74, 76 and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16586, old survey No. new survey No. 1-2544 2-2544, -2544, 4-2544 and 5-2544.

Boilers, Engines, Machinery as follows:—

3 Engines of respectively 30, 60 and 70 nominal horse-power.

3 Boilers of 130lbs pressure.
1 Donkey engine.
1 Mecaanic shop containing 8 machines.
2 Cotton gins.
9 Machines in blow-room.
48 Carding engines.
12 Drawing frames.
14 Slubbing frames.
12 Intermediate frames.
32 Roving frames.
37 Throstles containing.................... 9,640 spindles
21 Mules .... 14,872 spindles
Total..... 24512 spindles

2 bailing presses.
4 bundling presses.
105 reels.

And all and singular the other steam engines, boilers, mill gear, and millwright work fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, which have since the execution of the said mortgage or which are now fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises or any part thereof or in or about the said mill buildings, and premises or any of them, or any part there of in addition to or in substitution for the steam engines, boilers, mill gear and millwright work fixed and moveable machinery above described.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of—

Dinner and dessert service, copper pots, coir matting, filter, books, &c.

Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, drawing-room, washhand and dressing tables, easy, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, &c.

9 cases enamelled ware, consisting of round dishes, bowls, plates, covers, soap dishes, chamber pots, covers, &c.

2 theodolites and 2 levels on stands.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable second-hand office-shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 cushion tyred bicycle.
1 handsome grey horse 14·1 and single harness by Dunnett, as good as new.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Slater Road, Tardeo, opposite the Wallace Flour Mill, teak and blackwood furniture of a Parsee Club, consisting of dining table in 19 pieces, single light hanging argand lamps, vase lamps, hall couches, cupboards, glassware and crockery, copper utensils, piano, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH UNA.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, by order of Mr. E. C. O'Brien and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. C. Johnston.

The steam-launch Una of the burthen of 4·68 tons, registered No. 2754, length about 34 1/2 feet, breadth about 7 1/2 feet and depth about 3 feet, built in the year 1894, with her boat, &c., as she lies off Stone Bunder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, who will receive private offers for the launch.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat substantial French polished, black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich Bohemian glassware sets of dinner, dessert and breakfast, services from Moser Karlsbad, Brussels and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, incandescent, hanging, standing and floor lamps, and chandelier, marble clock, strong built dogcart, handsome and powerful bay Arab horse, set of harness, &c., the property of ZANOOLBHAI AHMEDBHAI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MARKUR HALL" ON THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD, AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, recently surveyed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., containing 11,411 square yards, and forming that part of the piece of land referred to in the will of the late Framjee Cowasjee Markur, deceased, containing by estimation 11·047 37,100 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which was left after deducting the area, subsequently sold by the said Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur to the Municipality for road improvement, and now thrown into the road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said road, on the south by the property described in the said will as the southern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, and now the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, on the west by the seashore, and on the north partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and particularly delineated in the plan which will be produced at the auction sale, and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, which said piece of land formerly formed part of the said testator's said property at Nepean Sea Road, and which (or the greater part thereof) was numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 48, new survey No. 7141, together with the bungalow and out-buildings standing thereon, known as "Markur Hall," and which said property was, at the date of the testator's death, in his occupation and is now in the occupation of the vendors, his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Brown and Moir, the vendors, attorneys, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Palm Grove, Gamdavi, near Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, wind-proof lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of PHILIP BOTTENHEIM, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twists, and on account of defaulting indentor R. Suleman Esmail—

S. E. 501—1 case Japan Slippers per S. S. Mukemaru.

On account of defaulting Indentor Mr. Aga Goolamally Khoorasanee—2 cases Grenedines.

On account of Ahmed Abdoola—5 cases shirts.

On account of Ebrahim Hajee Joosub—1 case shirts.

Property of a gentleman, one lot of furniture.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera.

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.............. „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,0 0

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA......	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rate to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..................$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for three years (6th June, 1897, to the 5th June, 1,900), of the Mhow Circle, comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining villages of the Indore Darbar will be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1897, at 1 p.m., in the Office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow Cantonment.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for conditions of Contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow Cantonment.

A. D. BANNERMAN, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for three years (6th June, 1897 to the 5th June, 1900), of the Indore Circle, comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazaar and 114 adjoining Darbar Villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1897, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above Farm addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applications for conditions of Contract and other details should be made to the Muntazim of Sayer Indore, at the Indore City.

A. D. BANNERMAN, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India.

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RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 0-42m., 1-24a. Low water, 6-35m., 7-3a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Naval Court of Enquiry *re* Warren Hastings.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Globe Manufacturing Company, 10, Medows Street, 3 p.m.
Khandeish Press Company, 31, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.
Convocation of the Bombay University, 5-15 p.m.
B. V. R. Presidency Medal and Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup competition, Cooria.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Dublin entered, and the steamer Hochheimer left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Pretoria, Cape Colony, and Natal, per extra steamer Courland, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

ABSENTING HIMSELF WITHOUT LEAVE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bheewa Bundoji, lately a policeman doing duty in the Parel section, was charged with absenting himself without obtaining leave from the Commissioner of Police. On the 7th February last accused took a week's leave and went to his native country at Ratnagiri. As he did not return to duty after the expiry of the period of leave, a warrant was obtained from the Presidency Magistrate, but before it could be despatched for execution, accused returned to Bombay on the 25th February and surrendered himself up to the police. The magistrate fined him Rs. 30.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of March last, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,608, among whom the number of new admissions was 854, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Hindus	265	162	296	723
Mussalman	26	23	66	115
Parsee	9	1	6	16
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	300	186	368	854

The average daily attendance was 116·4.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu mendicant woman, named Cowsalia, aged fifty years, having no fixed place of residence. Deceased arrived in Bombay at the latter part of the month of February last from her native country at Jaipore, and used to sleep on the verandahs of houses. On the morning of the 2nd ultimo, a policeman doing duty in D Division, while taking his morning rounds, noticed the deceased lying on the Girgaum Back Road. He went up to her and asked her what was the matter. The women replied that she was walking along the road when she tripped against a stone and fell down and could not get up. The policeman placed her in a victoria and took her to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was discovered that she was suffering from a simple fracture of the left thigh bone, accompanied with a good deal of a swelling of the left leg and foot. On the 31st ultimo diarrhœa set in, and she died on Saturday morning. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

DEFRAUDING MESSRS. TELLERY.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. C. Anderson, barrister-at-law, applied for a warrant against one Mortuza, who styled himself a Professor in the personal service of H. H. the Nizam, for cheating Messrs S. J. Tellery and Company.

The case for the prosecution, as stated by the head accountant of the firm, was as under:—In February 1895 his master, Mr. S. J. Tellery, became acquainted with Mortuza, who was then in Bombay. They were informed by the said Mortuza that he was a Professor in the personal service of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and that he wanted to select some goods for his Highness. Thereupon a certain consignment of onyxes and water stones was shown to him, and he selected some from them. Relying on the representations of the Professor the goods were, on the 6th February 1895, entrusted to him by the firm for sale to H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, and Professor Mortuza duly acknowledged receipt of the same. Professor Mortuza then from time to time informed Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. that he was waiting for a favourable opportunity to show the goods to his Highness the Nizam, but on being pressed by letter to return the goods if not sold, he by letter informed the firm that the goods had been sold to his Highness the Nizam for Rs. 15,332, and that he would remit the amount as soon as it was departmentally ordered and paid to him. Frequent reminders were sent to the said Professor Mortuza for remittance of the Rs. 15,332, but he informed the firm that his Highness the Nizam had not signed the necessary orders and that it being a Moglai State it would take some time to obtain payment of the amount, which would, however, be done within a few days. As no remittance was received, the said Mortuza by a letter from the firm was pressed either to remit Rs. 15,332 or the receipt of the Hyderabad State acknowledging the purchase of the goods, which the said Professor promised to do, but failed to carry out his promise. Mortuza then disappeared, and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., notwithstanding diligent inquiries at Hyderabad were unable to trace him up to the 1st January 1897, when they were informed by their Calcutta branch firm that accused was there. Professor Mortuza defrauded them in respect of very large sums of money. They applied that a warrant for his arrest may be issued and forwarded to the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

The extent of the Professor's haul on Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. was not limited to Bombay alone, but covered a transaction with their Calcutta branch firm, making the total amount of the fraud close upon Rs. 33,000. The accused was on a previous occasion arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the Calcutta branch of Messrs. Tellery and Co., but the Magistrate at Calcutta, on the 11th February last, transferred the case under section 183 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and took bail from the accused to appear here. Meanwhile the accused applied to the High Court to quash the order of the magistrate. On the 10th March the High Court did not quash the whole order, but that portion relating to the transfer of the case to Bombay, and directed that the case be tried in Calcutta on the 27th ulto.

The Magistrate granted a warrant on the stipulation that the Calcutta proceedings were withdrawn. The complainant agreed to this and on Friday the proceedings were withdrawn in Calcutta and accused was arrested in lieu of the warrant to be brought to Bombay for trial.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following is the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3·30 p. m., on Saturday last:—

R. I. M. Cup Race.—(Ship Boats.)

Boats' Names.	H'cap.	Entered by	Time of Arr.
Magdala's Cutter No 2	Scr	Mr G W Silvester	14
Mayo's 1st Cutr Fancy rig	2·11	Lieut E C J Layzenbye, R I M	5 21 26
Hydaspe's Cutter	Scr	Comdr L de B Lockyer	5 24 5
Canning's Life Boat	4·23	Lieut N F J Wilson, R I M	5 25 29
Afghan's Gig	13·8	Comdr R Barton	5 33 43
Ravenna's Boat	11·40	Mr F Cadiz	5 34 21
Canning's Whaler	15·19	Sub-Lieut H M Salmond	5 40 52
Magdala's Cutter No 1	Scr	Lieut L H Richardson, R N	5 43 5
Canning's 3rd Cutter	8·15	Lieut D F Vines, R I M	5 51 54
Canning's 1st Cutter	17·30	Sub-Lieut G N Forteath	5 52 4
Clive's Cutter Service rig	18·3	Lieut R W W Gordon, R I M	5 53 51
Clive's Cutter Fancy rig	Scr	Lieut R W W Gordon, R I M	5 55 55
Mayo's Gig	15·19	Lieut A S Balfour	6 2 43
Peshawar's Life Boat	15·19	Comdr F W Vibert	did not finish
Assaye's Cutter	17·30	Lieut Corbett, R N	
Clive's Gig Service rig	19·11	Lieut R W W Gordon, R I M	

1st Prize Cup won by Magdala's Cutter, No. 2; 2nd Prize Cup won by Mayo's 1st Cutter; 3rd Prize Cup won by Afghan's Gig.

Rear Commodore's Cup Race.—(Yacht.) Started at 3·45 p.m.

Mannikin	Scr	Capt S J Chamier, R A	5 33 17
Kiralyne	8·45	Mr E Comber	5 47 40
Tomtit	10·36	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 48 26
Senta	2·41	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 50 31
Cygnet	13·8	Mr E C Richards	6 0 4

1st Prize Cup won by Mannikin; 2nd Prize won by Tomtit.

Yacht's Race.—Started at 4 p.m.

Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 35 24
Melody	8·45	Mr J B K M Beth	5 37 49
Eileen	14·35	Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E.	5 46 49
Jannetta	14·35	Officers' R E	5 49 15

1st Prize won by Melody; 2nd Prize won by Eileen. Course No. 4.

A STEADY export of rice to India still continues, and there are now in Rangoon port steamers loading 4,000 tons for Calcutta and 12,000 tons for Bombay.

THE WRECK OF THE R. I. M. S. WARREN HASTINGS.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

ON Saturday morning the Marine Court Martial was again held at Government Dockyard to investigate into the causes that led to the stranding of the Royal Indian Marine ship Warren Hastings, while on the voyage from Cape Town, Africa, to the Island of Mauritius on the 14th of January last. The following officers constituted the Court of Enquiry:—Captain P. J. Falle (President); Commander F. G. R. Finny; Commander G. A. Rose; Commander F. A. L. de Berry; and Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon. The accused were:—Commander Gerald Holland, D. S. O., temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay; Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker, and Lieutenant Walter George Windham, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship Mayo. They were charged with negligently and by default to sink a vessel of the Indian Marine Service in that they on board the Royal Indian Marine ship Warren Hastings, while on the voyage from Cape Town, Africa, to the Island of Mauritius, between the 6th and 14th days of January 1897, when entrusted, respectively.

Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., as Commander; Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker as navigating officer; and Lieutenant Walker George Windham as officer of the watch, with the safe navigation of the said vessel, negligently and by default suffered the said vessel to be stranded and totally lost on the morning of the 14th day of January 1897 off Sainte Phillipe on the south-east cost of the Island of Reunion.

In answer to the President, Lieut. Walker said that the course had been shaped for the south-east of Reunion Island instead of for the north-west, because on the previous two days the vessel had been sailing to the south ward, and because it was a more direct course to go round by the south-east. It did not occur to him that it would have been so far to pass to the north-west of the Island seeing that there was a light at Point de Galle visible for fifteen miles. He did not know what steps were taken to take the distance of the position of the vessel from the land. There was no entry in the log to ascertain if anything was done to measure the distance of the vessel from the land.

In reply to Commander Holland, witness said that in settling the course he took the currents into consideration. It was a fact that to the south of Madagascar the points and hills were not very clearly marked on the chart. Unless he was quite sure that the points were well-known to him, he would not consider it safe to mark the position on the log. He would not consider a course safe unless it was well-defined.

Lieut. H. C. E. Dobbin was next called and examined by Commander Chandler. He said that he was on the watch from 4 to 8 o'clock on the 13th of January. He did not take any observations on the night of the 13th to determine the position of the ship. He took sights at 7 a.m. on that day. During the time he was on the watch, the course was not altered. When he took observations, he did not check the course the vessel was steering. He was relieved by Lieut. De Burgh at 8 o'clock. The distance of the vessel from the land was calculated by log as well as other means. The course had been carefully steered during his watch. He had not examined the chart. He had not shown it to Lieut. De Burgh when he was relieved from the watch duty. In reply to the President, witness said that he had lost the book in which he had worked out his calculations. He did not know anything about the discrepancy in officers' sights two days before the disaster. He could not state whether they agreed. He had sent in his observations separately.

Lieut. F. B. De Burgh was then examined. He said that he was on the watch on the forenoon of the 13th. Attempts were made to get sights, but they were not successful. He did not know whom he relieved that night. It might be Lieut. Dobbin or some body else. He did not know who read over the order to him that night. He had no idea how far the land was at 12 p.m. It was expected to sight the land at 2 a.m. It was very dark between 12 p.m. and 2 a.m. but he could not say the clouds were banking up in any direction. He had not examined the chart to ascertain the position. The course marked was maintained during his watch.

Mr. Gadsden, Chief Engineer, produced the engine-room register book, which was put in. He said that from the revolutions of the machinery, he could say that the vessel was proceeding at a speed of 12½ knots per hour. He was sleeping in the engine-room when the ship struck; but he was at once awakened on feeling the shock. He went towards the stoke hold, where he saw water coming. Mr. Roberts was looking to the safety valve. He then informed the captain of the occurrence, and went into the engine-room and remained there. The ship was turned full speed astern. Even if the ship had been backed deep, she would not have been floated.

Several Native witnesses were then examined, but nothing of importance was elicited from them.

Commander St. John, examined by Commander Holland, said that the actual distance of the foremost to the nearest cliffs was from sixty to seventy yards after the vessel had struck against the rock. He could see the surf but could not hear it. He was on deck about thirty seconds after the vessel had struck, but was prevented from hearing the surf by the noise on the deck.

This concluded the enquiry as regards the recording of evidence.

The President asked each of the accused whether they wished to make a statement, but Lieutenants Walker and Windham replied in the negative. Commander Holland, however, said that he wished to put in a written statement.

The enquiry stands adjourned till this (Monday) morning.

SQUAD COMPETITION FOR LORD HARRIS' CUP.

THE annual competition for the Squad Drill Cups, presented by Lord Harris, took place on the Maidan, on Saturday, in the presence of Colonel Brown, V.D., the Commandant, and several officers and non-competing members of the Corps. Only 2 teams (C and D) presented themselves before the Judge, who this year was Colonel Brown, Commanding the B. V. R. The "Lord Harris" Cup was well contested, and was carried off by "D" Company, under Lieutenant Dunlop, the Judge complimenting the team on the excellent manner in which they had worked together, and pointed out to the members of "B" Company, where he had found it necessary to cut their points. The latter being under the command of Captain Collins Barry.

The following is a statement showing how the points, the maximum of which was 110, were awarded:—

	Max. Pts.	B. Co.	D. Co.
1st, Precision of Movements	20	15	20
2nd, Smartness and Correctness of Dress			
3rd, Cleanliness of Arms, &c.			
Manual and Firing Exercises	20	18	18
Marching in Fours and forming to the front or rear	10	9	10
Passing Obstacles	10	10	10
Advance and Retire in Line	10	9	10
As a Company changing front as the base Company of a line formation	10	10	10
The Diagonal March	10	9	10
As a company meeting and attack by Cavalry	10	8	9
As a Company in Column forming into line	10	10	10
Total	110	98	107

IT will have been noticed, writes the *Pioneer*, that only the cavalry branch of the Indian Army is to be represented at the Queen's commemoration, no native officers of infantry regiments having been selected, though a goodly number could be chosen who have done splendid service in the field. There is not the least intention of casting a slur upon the infantry; the selection has been confined to cavalry because the officers will have to ride in the great procession through the streets of London, and they must all be skilled horsemen if they are to pass successfully through the ordeal of facing enormous crowds at every turn. All the same, it might surely be possible to send home, in honour of the occasion, a dozen or so of the most distinguished native officers in the infantry—men, for example, who shared in the defence of Chitral fort, or who have shown marked gallantry in frontier expeditions or in the stubborn fighting in Burma jungles, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Punjabis, Pathans, Dogras, Hindustanis, Rajputs, Mahrattas, the sturdy Madras Sappers, and more than these might have at least an infantry representative for there must be some occasion in connection with the commemoration—a big parade at Aldershot, say—where all the honour and glory will not be to the cavalry. The loyalty of the native army, the personal devotion of its native officers and men to the Queen-Empress, the great sovereign whose messages come after every battle, are factors which contribute to the military strength of India, and no opportunity of confirming that loyalty and devotion should be lost. Subadar and sepoy alike would regard it as the highest honour to be allowed to parade before Her Majesty; and a visit to England of picked native officers could not but have the best effect. We trust that it is not too late in the day to consider the suggestion.

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SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened on Saturday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee.

A CHINESE STRIKING WITH A HATCHET.

Longmen Asin, a Chinaman, aged 60, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, and with attempt to commit culpable homicide on the 29th January last. Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Strangman, in addressing the jury, said the complainant a Chinaman was sleeping in the dewankhana of a Chinese club at Null Bazar on the morning of the 29th January last, when the prisoner, a servant of the club, was engaged in sweeping the room. As he wanted to sweep the floor under the bench on which the complainant was sleeping, accused pushed the bench which roused the complainant. The latter was annoyed and abused the prisoner, who struck the other man with a wooden smoking-pipe. The other members of the club interfered, and the parties were separated. About 9 o'clock the same morning, the accused called the complainant into the dewankhana, and followed him there with an axe which he brought from his bed-room and concealed behind himself. Immediately on entering the room, prisoner dealt the complainant a severe blow with the axe on his left shoulder, causing a severe wound which bled. The police were called in, and the prisoner was arrested, while the complainant was sent to hospital.

Inspector Sloane, examined by Mr. Strangman, said he had inspected the premises where the crime was committed. There was a dewankhana in front, with bed-rooms behind and the cookroom further on. The first witness in the case, Vicai, had gone to sea.

To the judge: I have no personal knowledge of the occurrence. I prepared the plan before the court from my inspection.

Mr. Strangman said he was entitled, under the circumstances, to put in the deposition of Vicai. His Lordship allowed it to be done.

Deoni, a Chinese basket-maker, having a shop near the Chinese jumatkhana, remembered the morning of the 29th January last, when the prisoner and the complainant were abusing each other on the ground floor of the jamatkhana. Witness, on going down, saw them fighting. At 9 o'clock the same morning, the prisoner, who was in his bed-room, challenged the complainant to fight. The complainant came from the cookroom into the dewankhana, when the prisoner struck him with an axe. Vicai snatched the axe from the hands of the prisoner. Complainant went and brought two policemen to the house. Vicai gave the axe to one of the policemen. The complainant was removed to hospital, and the prisoner to the chowkey.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the judge, said the complainant frequently asked loans of money from him. He lent him some money. When he asked again for another loan, accused refused to lend any more. Complainant afterwards struck him a blow with his fist, and accused struck him with his smoking-pipe. Complainant went upstairs to his sleeping room. He was then drunk. On coming down afterwards, he challenged accused to fight, but he fell down of his motion in the dewankhana, and charged accused with having struck him with a hatchet. He went and brought a policeman, who arrested accused and took charge of the hatchet, which had been placed near his bed. The police afterwards assaulted him.

Mr. Strangman very briefly summed up the evidence. His Lordship told the jury the case lay in a nutshell. The prisoner was seen by two persons strike the complainant with a hatchet, and if the jury believed the evidence, it would be their duty to find the man guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, convicted the prisoner of both charges, recommending him to mercy on account of his age and ignorance.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been found guilty of a very serious offence, but in order to give effect to the recommendation of the jury, his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years only.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.

Husseinbux Jahirally, a Mahomedan, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by cutting the tip of his wife Gariban's nose, on the morning of the 8th February last. Mr. Dadysett, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

Mr. Dadysett briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury, remarking that the 7th February was a fast day among Mahomedans. Early on the morning of the 8th, the prisoner and his wife quarrelled, when the prisoner cut off with a knife the tip of her nose and ran out of the room by the back door, taking away the knife and the tip of the nose.

Gariban, woman, said the accused was her husband, who was formerly employed in the Gas Company, and was at present out of employ. Early on the morning of the 8th February, while witness and her husband were sleeping in their room, at Madanpura, they had an altercation, after which the prisoner sat on her chest and cut off the tip of her nose with a knife. He then took up the tip and the knife and ran out of the room by the back door. The woman opened the front door and called her servant, who was sleeping in the verandah. A report was made to the police, and the prisoner was arrested subsequently.

To the prisoner: It is not true that I have four lovers. It is not true that the lota and handkerchief of my lover were left behind in the room on the day in question.

To the judge: Prisoner never before accused me of infidelity.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the judge, said he was at Rangoon and took his wife there with him. After staying twenty days with him, she begged hard to be sent back to Bombay with her brother.

His lordship: Tell the prisoner, I and the jury will be anxious to hear all he has to say with regard to the present charge, but he must bear in mind that the previous quarrels have nothing to do with the case.

Prisoner continued to say that his wife had paramours in Bombay, and that one of them who had entered his room stealthily on the morning in question, cut her nose and ran away. Indeed, he (accused) had made a complaint to the police about his wife's nose being cut off. It was really her paramour who had cut her nose and run away.

At the close of the trial, the jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said to the prisoner: Upon extremely clear evidence, you have been unanimously found guilty of having voluntarily cut off your wife's nose. I quite concur with the verdict. Your offence is one of an extremely heinous character. It is the unfortunate habit of many brutal and ignorant natives of this country to cut off the noses of their wives when they suspect them to be guilty of infidelity. They ought to know that the law will not allow this brutal mode of punishment. Especially it is inexcusable in a member of the Mahomedan community like you, who could easily divorce the wife. I look upon your offence as one of the most grave which could be committed. You are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

AN INSANE PERSON CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Hon. Mr. Starling, acting Advocate-General, instructed by the Police Prosecutor, applied that the charge of murder against Gayadin Rugbardayal, who was committed by the Coroner of Bombay in March, 1896, and was remanded from time to time on the ground of his unsoundness of mind, be traversed to the next Sessions. The accused was still confined in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and was still of unsound mind. The case was accordingly traversed.

A PLEA OF GUILTY.

Luxmon Dhondu, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of an attempt to commit theft, was called up to receive sentence. His Lordship told prisoner he was liable to imprisonment for eighteen months under the section of the Code under which he was charged. As, however, he had saved the time of the court by pleading guilty, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

The court was adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Monday) morning.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mrs. Sarah Edith Wyane Agabeg, under £3000; Sir John Brown, £16,155; Mr. George Faithfull, £93,449; Sir William Fitz Herbert Bart, £203,168; Mr. Henry Charles Forde, £35,155; Mr. Philip William Godsal, £85,826; Mr. Joseph Burgess Mead, £122,533; Mr. Andrew Melville Robbins, £80,517; the Hon. Anna Maria Mariquitta Mills, £42,421; Mr. Kenneth Robert Murchison, J.P., D.L., £27,097; Mr. Jane Eleanor Rodgers, £26,886; Mr. Edward Tompkies Sturge, £81,706; Mr. William Tipping, £102,566; the Hon. Katherine Elizabeth Camilla Tollemache, £36,963; Dame Ann Watkin, £15,489.

THE services of a female hospital assistant have been engaged for plague inspection duty at Kalka Railway Station to meet the sudden influx of work due to the move of the Government of India establishment. The inspection staff at Kalka is now a strong one consisting of a European Commissioned medical officer, a native Assistant Surgeon, a hospital assistant and a female hospital assistant.

THE exports of rice from Rangoon for the quarter ending the 31st March amounted to just over half a million tons, an increase of 80,000 over the figures for the corresponding quarter of 1896. The exports of India increased tenfold, that is from 15,049 to 153,936 tons. The exports to Europe and Upper Burma increased, but the exports to America declined, and to the Straits and China declined heavily.

TERRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

A DOUBLE murder of a most terrible nature unequalled in the annals of crime in Bombay for some years past, was perpetrated during Saturday night in one of the houses which are situated around the Walkeshawar Temple Tank, Malabar Hill. The victims of this horrible tragedy are a Bhatia, named Morarji Bhoja, aged about thirty-five years, and his sister, Kessarbai, aged about forty-six years, widow of Keshawji Madhowji, who died about eleven years ago. The ferocity and brutality with which the deed was committed created a panic and spread terror amongst the residents of the locality. The motive of the murderers—for they must have been many—was evident, when the police, on examining the rooms, found a safe opened with a key and its contents rifled. The deceased, Morarji Bhoja, one of the murdered, was formerly a broker and a speculator in yarn, opium, &c., and used to reside at Holi Chuckla, in the Fort, until about three or four months ago, when, on account of the plague, he sent his wife to his native country, at Cutch Bhuj, and himself went to reside with his sister, Kessarbai, the deceased. He subsequently gave up his business as a broker, which had become very slack owing to the prevailing epidemic, and commenced to manage the estate of his deceased sister, Kessarbai, who was opulent, having some landed property in Bombay. She possessed of three houses, the one in which she and her brother were found murdered, another at Girgaum, and the third one at Colaba. Besides, she had jewellery, of the value of Rs 10,000, which she used to keep in the safe in the house. Morarji used to collect rents and looked after her property. The house in which the brother and sister lived is a two-storeyed one, situated near the Walkeshwar Temple Tank. There had been some cases of bubonic plague in the house, and consequently it had been occupied only by the two deceased. The ominous ring-marks on the walls and verandahs of several houses surrounding the tank showed that the plague had been raging in the locality, which wore a dismal and deserted appearance owing to the residents having fled away from their houses. Both brother and sister lived happy, and no one saw them quarrelling. On Saturday night, Morarji went to Mr. Vassonji Virji, the father of Mr. Madhowji, solicitor, who lives in house opposite in the same compound, and having spent some time with Mr. Vassonji's sons, returned home. He took his meal with his sister and went to bed. No noise was heard during the night, and no one knew what had occurred in the house.

About half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, one Luximon Mahadev, a ghorawalla, in the service of the deceased Kessarbai, went to the house of his mistress as usual, and found the door locked from outside. He knocked at the door several times, and called out at the top of his voice. Receiving no reply, he became suspicious, and going to Mr. Vassanji, informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Vassanji, accompanied by the ghorawalla, went to the deceased's house, and knocked at the door, but no reply was received. They then turned round and went to the back of the house. Here a window was found open, and Mr. Vassanji directed the ghorawalla to climb up and enter the house through the window. The ghorawalla did so, and returning, informed Mr. Vassanji that his mistress and her brother were lying dead on the second floor. They then proceeded to Superintendent McDermott, at the Chowpatty Road, and gave information to that officer. Superintendent McDermott, accompanied by Inspector Hurst, at once proceeded to the spot. Mr. McDermott on arrival collected a punch, and in their presence broke open the lock on the door and went in. On going to the second floor, a ghastly spectacle revealed itself to their view. He found Morarji lying on his back near his matress with his hands pinioned with a piece of dhotur and lying on the abdomen. His legs were likewise fastened together, while a long piece of another dhotur was tied tightly over his nose and all round his face and throat. Blood was oozing through the cloth which was tied round the face, and the man was dead. This was in the front room on the second floor of the house. On going to the rear room on the same floor, Mr. McDermott found the woman Kessarbai lying dead on her mattress and a piece of rope lying close to the bed. There was a deep mark round the throat, showing that she was strangled to death. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Police Commissioner, on being informed of the horrible tragedy, quickly arrived on the spot, followed by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur and Inspector Framji Bhicaji. The investigation commenced, and a cap, generally worn by Purdasees (never put on by Bhatias, to which caste deceased belonged) was found lying under the body of the deceased Morarji. The deed must have been done while Morarji was fast asleep. He might have awakened after his hands and legs were pinioned, and it was the struggle which must have brought him off the bed to the place where he was found by the police. Deceased was a stoutly built, robust-looking man, and he must have been overpowered by a gang of Purdasees. On examining the contents of the room, the iron safe, belong to Kessarbai, and containing jewellery of the value of Rs. 10,000, was found opened with the key which the murderers must have found in the room, and the contents carried away. Four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, which were kept in a ledger in the safe, were discovered intact. The chest-of-drawers were found open, and clothing and other property had been strewn about the floor. A Purdasee rent-collector in the employ of the deceased woman has suddenly disappeared, and active enquiries are being made as to his whereabouts, bunders and stations are strictly watched, and telegraphic advices wired along the railway lines to be on the look out for and stop suspected persons. A tailor, who has recently come to reside in an opposite house, says he heard a dog barking during the night, but heard no other noise.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry in the afternoon at the house of the deceased, when, after the bodies were identified by one Khimji Ruttonsey, a distant relative of Kessarbai, the inquiry was adjourned to the 17th instant, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The bodies were then, by order of the coroner, conveyed to the morgue, where Dr. Sidney Smith held a *post-mortem* examination.

AN INDIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

THE scheme which we put forward last February for the formation of an Indian Jockey Club has been widely discussed, but so far but little progress has been made in giving it practical shape. The Western India Turf Club have certainly gone so far as to ask the Calcutta Turf Club Stewards for an opinion upon the proposals, but this will not advance matters much. Not, indeed, until the W. I. T. C. have formally come to a decision as to whether they will retain or lay down their own ruling and legislative powers accepting the C. T. C. rules as applicable to the Western Presidency, can any approach to finality be gained. If they decide to maintain their own rules then the scheme must be abandoned altogether; if, on the contrary, they see their way to sweeping those rules away it may be possible to arrive at some definite conclusion which will contribute to the well-being of the Indian Turf. In advocating the formation of a Jockey Club for all India we had not the least intention of wounding the *amour propre* of Bombay, the whole aim of the suggestion being merely to do away with two sets of rules and to bring racing under one legislative body. From all that we hear there would seem to be great difficulties in the way of the formation of an absolutely separate Club, not the least of these being connected with finance. In another column will be found a memorandum on the subject from a Steward who has long experience of Indian racing and whose suggestions therefore are entitled to serious consideration. In place of a Jockey Club he would form from among the members of the C. T. C.—the name of which might be changed to the "Indian Turf Club"—an inner body whose duty it should be to control and legislate for all racing. This body, numbering from 50 to 108, would be composed of adepts, men directly interested in the turf and having the experience and knowledge requisite for the making and administration of racing law. The details of the scheme are roughly indicated and they provide for the due representation of all the Presidencies, membership of the Calcutta (or Indian) Turf Club being the qualification required. The desirability of having a compact body to control racing has long been admitted, even among the members of the C. T. C.; which Club has, of late years, become more and more of a social body, and the present would seem a good opportunity for making the reform. Racing men on this side will probably be found quite ready to accept the compromise suggested by our correspondent and it may be recommended to the favourable consideration of the W. I. T. C. The latter Club rules seventeen meetings only in the year; the C. T. C. ninety-five; and if there is to be any give-and-take in this matter of one set of rules and one legislative body, Bombay can scarcely object to making the first and most important move, the acceptance of the C. T. C. rules as they now stand. Thereafter the general scheme can be hammered into shape, if all racing-men will give willing help.—*Pioneer*.

CONSEQUENT on the replacement of troops on the Southern Chin Hills by Military Police, the Colonel on the Staff, Chin Hills, will be transferred to the Southern Shan States. His staff will consist of one Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and one Station Staff Officer, second-class. The headquarters of the Colonel on the Staff will be at Fort Stedman, and the designation of the command will be Southern Shan States Command.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

IN the course of the week ending 27th ultimo prices has risen slightly in parts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and have failed in Ahmednagar. In the other affected districts they have remained stationary.

The appended progress statement of relief measures shows the daily average number of relief workers to be 288,040 as compared with 291,575 in the preceding week. The number of dependants has also decreased from 118,543 to 115,089. The earthwork of the Barsi Road-Pandharpur Railway has been commenced as a relief work, and a grant of Rs. 3,100 has been sanctioned for carrying out the survey of the extension of this line from Pandharpur to Sangoia. An estimate of Rs. 3,09,778 for the portion of the Chankapur Tank project in Nasik suitable for famine relief has been sanctioned, and authority has been given to commence the work when required. Rs. 10,000 for improvement of water-supply and Rs 5,000 for small works have been allotted to the Ahmednagar District. An additional grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure on the construction or repair of boundary marks in the forests of the Central Circle, and it has been directed that the work should be undertaken only where famine labour can be employed on it, the provisions of the Famine Code especially as regards tasks and wages being applied as far as possible. The reports received from officers of the Sanitary Department show the physical condition of the relief workers and of the people of the affected tracts to be generally satisfactory. The children fed in kitchens on certain relief works in the Bijapur, Poona and Khandesh Districts were specially inspected and found to be in good health. Nursing mothers and working children where examined are also reported to be healthy. The relief camps were found to be generally clean and their conservancy and water-supply arrangements to be satisfactory except in a few cases, which have been brought to the notice of the officers concerned. There is no noticeable increase in the death-rate of the affected tracts, but some cases of cholera have occurred in a few villages of Bijapur and Sholapur, where wells are being disinfected and other precautions taken. Cases of small-pox and of affections of the eyes are also reported from certain camps. The children in the camps where small-pox prevails are being vaccinated.

The daily average number on gratuitous relief in villages or poor-houses has risen from 23,326 in the preceding week to 26,040 in the week under report. The following grants have been sanctioned for the current financial year—

	Ahmednagar. Rs.	Nasik. Rs.
Doles to inferior village servants	20,000	5,000
Poor-houses	10,000	..
Gratuitous relief in villages	2,000	..
Kitchens	20,000	10,000

The grant of additional remuneration to the distressed Patis and Kulkarnis of the Jamkhed Taluka of the Ahmednagar District has been sanctioned under Section 52(*f*) of the Famine Code. With reference to the recent orders regarding the relief of non-working children by distribution of cooked food, it has been directed that all nursing mothers who are required to work shall receive in addition to the wage they earn cash payment under the Famine Code for any child without teeth in both jaws, and that all children with teeth in both jaws shall be fed in the kitchen, but if they cannot eat the whole of their ration the remaining portion shall be given to their mother. It has also been ordered that if there is any difficulty in mothers who keep their children with them going to kitchens in the morning and evening for food for the children, an arrangement should be made for distributing food for such children on the works, and that in the case of children of a tender age milk may be substituted for other rations where the adoption of such a course is found practicable without undue increase of cost.

The following allotments for tagai advances for agricultural improvement have been made with the special object of providing useful employment for persons in need of it:—Sholapur Rs. 1,50,000; Ahmednagar Rs. 1,00,000; Poona 1,00,000; Khandesh 50,000; Nasik 30,000.

The employment of an additional Police force for the Khandesh District has been sanctioned, and a special Police officer of the rank of Chief Constable, 3rd Class, has been appointed for the general supervision of police arrangements on relief works in the Poona District.

The statements show the movements of food-grains and pulses in the affected districts as well as Colaba and Ratnagiri during the week ending 20th March 1897, and the progress of operations for the supply of grass to those districts during the week ending 13th idem.

TREATMENT OF NATIVE INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AT a meeting of the East India Association held, on March 15, at the Westminster Town Hall, Dr. Robert N. Cust (hon. secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society) read a paper on "The Treatment of Natives of British India in South Africa."—Sir Lepel Griffin (Chairman of the Council of the Association) presided. Dr. Cust began by remarking that if any citizen of a foreign nation, or any Colonial subject of the Queen, settled in British India, he was not placed before the law at a disadvantage to the natives, and he asked why there should not be a reciprocity of rights and privileges when natives of India went to a British Colony. Indian labour was cheapest where European labour was dearest, and it was, moreover, effective under circumstances which would be unendurable to the white man. At the present time there were about 100,000 Indian subjects of Her Majesty in East and South Africa, and that number would undoubtedly increase, notwithstanding the great meeting held at Durban in January last, at which the Government was asked to send back to India two shiploads of Indians, and at which the citizens resolved to prevent the future landing of Indians, if necessary by force. The treatment which the Indians received in South Africa was humiliating to their self-respect and restrictive of their legitimate trade. There were two distinctive grievances of which they complained—first, the grievances of the agricultural immigrants from India; and, secondly, the refusal of constitutional rights to the better class of Indian settlers. For some time past there had been in Natal a steady influx of Indian labourers, who went their under contract to work for a certain period of years. Many of them desired, however, to make Natal their home, their number being about 25,000; but the Colonial Legislature had passed a law which deprived them of their freedom of choice, and compelled them either to return to India or to enter into new indentures. By this means the free immigrant was reduced to what looked very like compulsory service with the alternative of banishment. The Indian residents of Natal had asked the Secretary of State to refuse his sanction to this new law. With regard to the refusal to the Indians of constitutional rights, the number of European voters in Natal was at the present time 9,309, while those of Indian origin numbered only 251. There was thus small chance of the European vote being swamped in the immediate future. The existing franchise law excluded the great mass of Indian immigrants from the vote, as the voter was required to possess immovable property to the value of £50 or to rent property to the yearly value of £10. The whole Indian population amounted to 51,000, of whom 30,000 were not under contract, and it seemed only reasonable that in a country that possessed free institutions so large a number of the population as this should have some voice at the polls. There was no desire to obtain new privileges or to lessen the safeguards which secured the voting power to the European population. The Indians merely asked that they should not be deprived of the very limited franchise which they now possessed. With regard to the treatment of the Indian immigrants, the Government of India had one simple solution of the difficulty—viz., to suspend in future all indentured emigration to South Africa, and this would be a serious thing for Natal. The Government, however, was unwilling to act in an unfriendly way to a British Colony until every other expedient had failed, but there was a limit to patience. The cry of the Uitlander was resounding in their ears, and it was difficult to differentiate the enactments of the Natal Legislature in the matter to which he referred from that of Mr. Kruger and the Volksraad in the Transvaal. (Applause.)

Mr. Peace (Agent-General for Natal), while admitting the good qualities of the Indians, took exception to the statement that the future of South Africa depended largely on Indian immigration. Thousands of Indians had been introduced into Natal at the cost of the Colonists, who provided them with a free passage when they wanted to return. By this means they were put in possession of wealth which they could never hope for in India, and if the same chances were given to British workmen, there would not be steamers enough to hold them. There was too much of the Exeter Hall style of speaking, in regard to the Colonies, and the "unctuous rectitude" of Englishmen did not go down out there. He protested against the assumption that the natives of India or of South Africa required protection from philanthropic societies in his country. (Hear, hear.)

Among other speakers were Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad, Dr. Leitner, and Col. Bertie Hobart.

The Chairman said that, considering that all the native Indians of wealth, position, and intelligence, were now permitted to exercise the franchise in the Colony, the only real grievance that called for redress was that connected with the disabilities of labour. The future of South Africa depended largely on the immigration of Indians, and he trusted that it might be conducted without the abuses that were now complained of. (Applause.)

THE Viceroy, Lady Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Bruce and party are to be the guests of the Maharaja of Patiala at Syree near Simla to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain H Tait, sailed on Saturday, for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain J Paine, sailed on Saturday for Yokohama, with a general cargo and Mr C Joseph as a passenger.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,154 tons, Captain J R Rae, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Liverpool March, (8th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello 3,327 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr J Greaves and Mr P H Wadia as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Karachi (1st April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Mr and Mrs Robertsons and infant Mrs Wintle and infant, Sarg. Major Reade Mr and Mrs Kerr, Mr Burr and 71 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant D L Mallaby, Captain P J Peyton, Mr C C Randle, Captain W F Elaralie, Lieutenant E H B Cruster, Miss K Arnott and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed		B P S N Co
E	Stolzenfels	1793	Pankow	Not fixed		Glade Co
H	Den of Airlie	2375	Singer	Havre	7-4	Bombay Co
M	Indravati	515	Ahmed	Mangalore	5-4	Shepherd & Co
N	Hochheimer	1802	Reising	Hamburg	5-4	Glade & Co
O	Leander	1888	Hamilton	Karachee		M M & Co
P	Langbank	2965	Rout	Calcutta		W A G & Co
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	5-4	D Abdoola

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Esmailjee	Bhownugger	3-4	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	3-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Socotra	6919	Paine	Japan	3-4	P & O Co
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	5-4	W A G & Co
3	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	13-4	Do.
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	Hongkong	8-4	C arboro
5	Rohilla	2174	Cole	China	15-4	P & O S N Co
7	Byculla	1095	Sheldrick	Rangoon		M M & Co
8	Istrar	2978	McKay	Genoa	5-4	E Bates & Co
9	Australia	2292	Tait	T & Venice	3-4	W A G & Co
10	B Hall	2555	Hood	Karachi		E B & Co
16	Queen Olga	2138	Harris	Dunkirk		P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Setos .... 1803 tons gross .... F Heyer

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, April 1
	City of Dublin s	Rae	Liverpool, March 8.
	Othello s	Rogers	Hull, Feb 24.
	Scindia s	Stafford	Mauritius, March 20.
4	Ganges s	Creery	Aden, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi.
3	India s	Briscoe	London.
	Hochheimer s	Reising	Hamburg.
	Australia s	Tait	Trieste and Venice.
	Socotra s	Paine	Yokohama.
4	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Byculla, for Calcutta.
„ Stolzenfels, for Hamburg and Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Asia s, 2337, Laird
Branksome Hall s, 2535, Hood
Armenia s, 2218, Showken
Queen Olga s, 2148, Harris
Leander s, 1888, Hamilton
Stolzenfels s, 1933, Pankow
Istrar s, 2978, McKay
Den of Airlie s, 2275, Singer
Australia s, 2321, Tait
Rossall s, 1751, Glanfield
Hydaspes s, 1912, Barcham
Letimbro s, 1417, Belsito
Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert
Ravenna s, 2046, Denny
Shanghai s, 2163, Dowell
Rohilla s, 2216, Cole.
Socotra s, 3910, Paine
Bombay s, 2048, Weston
Setos s, 115 , Jacobs
Courland s, 760, Milne
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Aswonly s, 2203, Cameron
Kistna sp, 2149, Smith

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Canning, Rose
R I M S Mayo, Berry
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
H M S Magdala

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
30	Simla s	Feild	London, Feb 26.
	Onda s	Thurston	Bombay, March 21.
	Dictator s	Jones	Liverpool, Feb 24.
	Mecca s	Couper	Moulmein, March 26.
31	Maida s	Nash	Rangoon, March 28.
	Coconada s	Hart	Rangoon, March 23.
	Australia s	Kariff	Liverpool, Dec 17.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.—Steamers Trocas, Herman, Wedel, Jarlsberg, and Manila, and brig Dorane.

March 31.—Steamers Queen Louise, Clan Matheson and Aska.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th April 1897.

1. Members are requested to return arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.
2. Leave of absence from the 2nd inst. for five months is granted to Gunner A. G. Brimmell.
3. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st inst:—No. 532 Gunner J. W. Ward posted to No. 3 sub division No. 1 Co; and No. 533 Gunner J. E. Taylor posted to No. 1 sub division No. 1 Co.
4. The following member is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 1st January 1897: Gunner A. Charman.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.
2. Major E. F. Nicholson having rejoined from leave of absence resumes duty with the Corps this day.
3. A Committee composed as under will assemble at such place and date as the President may appoint to audit the Capitation Grant Funds of the Corps. President.—Captain G Lund. Members—Lieut. H. C. Roe and Cr Sergt R. F. Smith.
4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the cyclist section and attached to C Coy.:—No. 1163, Cyclist J. J. Welch.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been either steady or has changed only slightly all over the country. The distribution is still irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Saugor, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 15 miles an hour at Goa, 14 at Poona, 12 at Ahmednagar and Secunderabad, and 10 at Deesa and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season at Cuddapah, and the minimum similarly so at Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 61° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at Sirsa, Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Bombay, Calicut and Cochin. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Pressure being abnormally low in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and at or about Secunderabad, the weather is likely to become more or less cloudy and slightly unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·817
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·2
Dew Point		71·6
Relative humidity of Air		·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		3·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·2
General Directions of wind *		NW, N, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	234

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 Rolls of Music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH & Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds, Rs. 75, with 3 Rolls.—STEFFENAUER, and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

50,000LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCHA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—V. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD.—A DOG-CART, by Stephens, Bombay, also small PONY and HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 350. Must sell. Address "99," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

FOR SALE—One LADIES' BYCYCLE "Quadrant" in use only for a fortnight. Price Rs. 300. Apply "H. J., care of this Paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE. No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova. (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company, apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, a CASHIER and STOREKEEPER, Good knowledge of accounts and neat handwriting indispensable. Cash security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing with full particulars and references before 1st April, 1897, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain. No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years !

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................................Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra,
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.
Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.
Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.
Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

DISINFECTANTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES of the following now arriving:—

CHLORIDE OF LIME
in Lead-lined Cases of about 4 cwts. each.
CALVERTS' 15 PER CENT. CARBOLIC POWDER
as supplied to the Bombay Municipality in casks of 200 lbs. nett.
CALVERTS' CARBOLIC ACID
in 5-gallon Drums.

Municipalities and others, in purchasing from us, may rely on Genuine Disinfectants being supplied.

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JOHN FLEMING & Co.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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"LINSEED, COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twines
KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors, Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

CONSOLS were again quoted yesterday at 111 15-16; French Rentes and Paris Exchange on London were unchanged in price at 102¼ and 25·14½ fcs., respectively. Rupee Securities were 1-16 higher at £63 1-16, and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. to 117¼. The Exchange Bank's Buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 27-32d. per rupee. Bar Silver was unchanged in value in London at 28¼d. per oz., as it was in New York at 62 cents, with Exchange on London quoted in New York ¼ cent. lower at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £160,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay.

To-day's telegraphic advices show that Consols have declined 1-8 per cent. to 111 13-16, while in the other financial quotations there was no change. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower at 28 3-8d. per oz., while in new york the price of the metal was unaltered at 62 cents exchange on London being again quoted at 4·87 dollars. About £325,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England.

For Guzerat yellow Rapeseed 38s. per 416 lbs. was quoted yesterday, sellers via Canal, May to June shipment to Antwerp; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; for Brown Rapeseed, 34 3-8s. per 416lbs., May-June Shipment to the same three ports, sellers via Canal, with the market for these descriptions dull in tone. To-day no change in prices took place, except in Brown Rapeseed, which was 5-8s. dearer at 35s. per 416lbs. for May-June shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via Canal, tone of market firmer.

Last evening the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surat, quiet; Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 100 were East Indians, and the day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4d. per lb; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions except in the nearest for which the decline was 1-64d., extreme quotations having been 3 59-64d. for April delivery, and 3 29-32d. for August-September. At closing the Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 55,000 bales, or 7,000 bales more than in the preceding week; and the amount forwarded to consumers was greater by 3000 bales, at 66,000 bales. The week's Imports were 25,000 bales less at 44,000 bales. In the total Stock a diminution had taken place of 68,000 bales, at 1,281,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed steady; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged, except that of arrivals for April delivery, which was 1-64d. higher at 3 15-16d. The Sales for to-day were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; the total Imports were 9,000 bales.

There was no change in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, 7 5-16 cents having been again quoted, but July Futures were 5 points higher at 7·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports totalled 9,000 bales, compared with 8,000 bales last year, and 20,000 the year before.

An advance took place in the price of Ready Mid.-uplands in New York to-day, when 7 3-8 cents was quoted, and one of 7 cents in that of July Futures to 7·18 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 13,000 bales on that in 1895. The total quantity of cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 3,480,000 bales, compared with 3,600,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market hardly anything was doing to-day, and prices are unchanged, with a weaker feeling prevailing. Fully good Bombay Pressed Dhollera have been sold at Rs. 173. There were buyers of New Bengal, January 1898 delivery at Rs. 161¼, and Broach, for March delivery, is reported to have been done at Rs. 213.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been quiet markets; the price of Brown Linseed has declined 1 anna.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,003	bales.
Wheat	4,332	cwts.
Linseed	558	,,
Rapeseed	4,450	,,
Gingellyseed	2,644	,,
Poppyseed	616	,,
Castorseed	1,085	,,
Rice	24,937	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, no fresh business having been reported.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. In the latter class of paper there was but little doing, and for Bank Telegraphic at the quotation the enquiry was very limited. The market closed steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·59½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations for 3½ per Cents opened this morning at 101⅜ and 101¼ for Money and Account, respectively, at which also they closed, with 97¼, nominal, quoted for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—Little or nothing was doing in this market to-day, and in prices we have to report only the following changes:—A decline of Rs. 5 in Manocjee Petit mill, and of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay, the latter being quoted at Rs. 1,365 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-16
Bar Silver	28¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	55,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	700	,,
,, Imports of cotton	44,000	,,
,, Surats	Nil	,,
,, Stock of cotton	1,281,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	14,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, APRIL 2.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mirzapore arrived here, this afternoon, from Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 3,

Mail steamer Manila, from Calcutta, arrived.

COLOMBO, APRIL 4.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Aden, arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	6	20 p.m.	10	16
Teheran	4	12	a.m.	...	54
Suez	4	12	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	..	1
,, Karachi	—	...	—	...
,, Madras	—	29	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 3.

10 p.m.	75·3

SUNDAY.—APRIL 4.

6 a.m.	72·6
10 a.m.	78·8
2 p.m.	82·4
6 p.m.	81·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MACLEOD—March 12, at 4, Porchester-gardens, W., wife of Roderick H. Macleod, Indian Civil Service, twin daughters.

PALIN—March 13, at 16, Tavistock-square, wife of Hugh Fletcher Palin, Punjab Police, Kohat, India, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DELAMAIN—BULLOCK—March 10, at St. James's, Paddington, Major Frank Gun Delamain, of the 11th P W O Bengal Lancers, fourth son of the late Col. Charles Henry Delamain, C.B., of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Mabel Toulmin, elder daughter of Frederick R. Bullock, Esq., of 38, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, W.

DEATHS.

BRASYER—March 15, at Westgate-on-Sea, Col. Jeremiah Brasyer, C.B. late of Brasyer's Sikhs, aged 86.

CAMPBELL—March 14, at Kirkland, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Hamilton Campbell, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 73.

CHURCH—March 11, at Heavitree, Exeter, Lt.-Col. W. J. Church, late of H. M. 17th Regt., M.N.I., aged 87.

COOKE—March 14, at 24, Pinfold-road, Streatham, Margaretta Jessy, widow of Arthur S. T. Cooke, Surgeon-Major of the Madras Army, aged 61.

CRASKE—March 11, at Bath, Christopher B. Craske, Deputy Inspector General Madras Army, Retired, aged 77.

GRANT—March 11, at Bordighera, Italy, Gregor Hugh Grant, of Bhagalpur, Bengal, aged 74.

KEAYS—March 13, at Uxbridge, Henry Guerin, eldest surviving son of Major Gen. C. F. Keays, Bombay Staff Corps (Retired), aged 35.

SLADEN—March 14, at Daytona, Florida, U. S. A., Major Joseph Banks Sladen, of Plas Llangattock, Crickhowell, youngest son of the late Ramsay Sladen, Physician-General, Madras, aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUBITT—March 5, at 25, Colville Square, Bayswater, the wife of Captain W. M. Cubitt Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DANE—March 17, at Sehore, C. India, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, of a son.

HEARLE—March 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of N. Hearle, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

OVENS—March 23, at Quetta, the wife of Major G. H. Ovens, the Border Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORE—STEVENSON—March 24, at Kasauli, by the Very Rev. P. Macken, Surgeon-Captain L. P. More, Army Medical Staff, to Ethel Sydney, elder daughter of Surgeon-Colonel W. F. Stevenson, Army Medical Staff.

SMILES—THOMSON—March 31, at the Kirk, Madras, Lieut. O J Smiles, Madras Comt. Dept., to Gertrude Kay, daughter of J. M. M. Thomson, Esq., Glasgow.

TAYLOR—CHASE—March 30, at St. Bartholomew's, Barrackpore, by the Rev. J. A. Willcocks, M. A., John Taylor, of Goalundo, to Bessie, eldest daughter of W. H. Chase, of Kanchrapara.

DEATH.

PRIEST—March 27, at Jubbulpore, Winifred Agnes, the wife of H. H. Priest, I. C. S., aged 25.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1897.

IF Bombay is to be rebuilt in great part, so that the city may bid defiance to the plague for ever and become as healthy as it is admittedly beautiful, a great deal of money will have to be provided for the work. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, has proposed that the Corporation should raise a loan of fifty lakhs to meet the heavy expense of stamping out the plague. That sum would meet the cost of removing buildings unfit for habitation, and pay the owners the value of the materials. Having got rid of the worst slums the next step will be to replace them with structures of an improved type. The amount proposed is not inconsiderable, but it is not sufficient for so large an undertaking as that foreshadowed in Lord Sandhurst's address to the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce. It would do a good deal towards the improvement of the worst parts of the Native Town and of the Fort, North; but it would not meet the necessities of the case and give us a practically new Bombay. We publish in another column a letter in which Mr. R. A. Willis deals with the question of raising money on an adequate scale for rebuilding the insanitary parts of Bombay. He estimates the capital required at £2,000,000. The figure is large, but we are not prepared to assert that it is excessive for the completion of such an undertaking. It is, however, open to question whether it would be possible to employ two millions at once. Certain financiers in London have been sounded as to the feasibility of raising the money at a reasonable interest. They are confident that the money would be forthcoming at 3½ per cent., if guaranteed by Government or the Municipality. Mr. Willis suggests that it would be more advantageous to entrust the work to a responsible Company, with a guarantee of 2 per cent., and a division of the profits over that percentage between the Municipality and the Company. As the rent of the new buildings might be expected to pay the guaranteed interest in three years or less, the guarantor would soon be delivered from that charge, and receive a large revenue, equal to the profits of the Company. By providing a sinking fund, the Municipality might in some fifty years receive the whole profit of the undertaking. The Municipality of Glasgow pays the cost of the general administration of the city out of the rental derived from the working men's quarters, which have replaced, at the cost of two millions sterling, the slums that previously existed, and were the nurseries of typhus fever. What that means may be understood from the remark of one of the foreign specialists now in Bombay, that he has no feeling of apprehension or reluctance in handling cases of plague such as medical men and nurses experience when treating epidemics of typhus. Similarly the total removal of the pestilential quarters of Naples, where typhoid was epidemic, the construction of broad streets on sound principles has made that city, formerly one of the most unhealthy in Europe, now one of the most healthy. That beneficent change was not effected by a magician's wand; it was purchased at an outlay of one million sterling. The population of Naples is less than half that of Bombay, and its trade not a tithe of that which has hitherto belonged to the great port of India. Two millions cannot be considered an extravagant outlay for the rebuilding of the unhealthy parts of the larger city, endowed as it is with infinitely greater resources.

Whether the rebuilding of Bombay should be regarded as an Imperial or a Municipal work, whether it should be entrusted to a public Company or a Board created *ad hoc*, it is unnecessary to discuss at the present stage. We stated some time since that legislation will be a necessary preliminary. A measure is being drafted which will facilitate the acquisition of sites and the opening up of the congested quarters. The letter in which Dr. John Pollen and Mr. Playford Reynolds have submitted Mr. Willis's proposals to the Plague Committee for consideration, indicates the general lines on which the rebuilding must proceed. In the first place, it will be necessary to provide new houses for the evicted before pulling down any considerable number of the old houses. They recommend that new houses and chawls should be built on the available sites near the railway stations to the north of the densely populated parts of the city. As we are now within some two months of the monsoon, it will not be possible to build pucca houses to give shelter to the evicted and to the people who are returning to the city. But a good deal can be done by the free use of corrugated iron for roofing temporary structures provided with plinths, which are conspicuously absent from the huts forming the segregation camps in the different parts of the town. As some of these camps will be one or two feet under water during the monsoon the necessity of making other and better provision than any at present existing is obvious and pressing. Once provision is made for the temporary housing of the thousands who have been turned out of infected houses, it will be possible to set to work to replace insanitary dwellings by buildings in which the plague and other epidemics will have no abiding place. Dr. Pollen and Mr. Reynolds, who have gone very carefully into this question of rehousing, suggest that the chawls or tenement houses for the working-classes should be built round a central chowk, in which all the water-taps should be placed, and provision made for bathing on stone pavement. This feature forms an important part of the new Port Trust buildings now in course of erection near the docks. The houses having windows at both sides will have light and ventilation in every room. The old gullies, which it was impossible to keep clean for an hour together, being done away with, the air will not be poisoned as it has hitherto been. Buildings of this class once erected in the open spaces still existing, it will be possible to deal with the congested quarters by opening up new streets to replace the fetid lanes and alleys of the slums. That being the object in view, the question becomes one of ways and means. If Mr. Willis is right in believing that some three crores of rupees can be raised on advantageous terms in the London market, there is no reason why that proposal should not receive full consideration. On general principles the preference should be given to Indian capital, but at a time when the bank rate of interest is ten per cent. in this country, the practicability of obtaining the money required in the London market at a-fifth of the price per cent. cannot be prudently overlooked.

A MEMORANDUM on the Government of India's Railway Extension programme for the next three years has just been published in Calcutta. A three years' programme was asked for by the Secretary of State, and Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce were consulted. Over a hundred and thirty projects were laid before the Government of India, and in order to sift out the most needed of these it was felt necessary that there should be discussion and explanation of the aims, requirements, and limitations of the various public departments and interests concerned, that Government might deal adequately with the wants of each province, and give to those wants due consideration while subordinating local demands to the possibilities of the programme as a whole. When the recommendations and proposals had been collected, therefore, it was determined that they should first be considered by a Conference at which the different departments of the Government of India should be represented, and over which his Excellency the Viceroy presided. All the 130 projects were dealt with and sifted. Many of them were found to overlap. Some of them had already been arranged for, while there was a reasonable expectation that others might be undertaken by Native States or by Companies willing to dispense with financial assistance, other than the free grant of land and certain facilities of working, or by Branch Line Companies whose operations were, under the terms of the Secretary of State's instructions, to be kept outside the programme. The recommendations of the Conference in dealing with the remainder, so far as the preparation of the programme was concerned is summarised in the memorandum now published. Of the large schemes the first favourite was one whose purpose is to join Nagda to Muttra and Delhi. This was first chosen because other large schemes now in hand will benefit Bengal, Madras, Assam, and Burma, and therefore a scheme in which Bombay and Upper India are interested has a strong claim to come next in order. It has long been acknowledged that the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is unable to carry all the traffic offered to it, and this scheme will relieve that pressure; besides several of the Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India are anxious to develop the resources of their States by the introduction of railways within this large tract of country, and this line is necessary to enable them to do so efficiently. But even this is considered too great an undertaking to be commenced at present and others are to have priority. Among the smaller schemes, though all had undoubted claims to consideration, it was decided to defer some of them. But of the many the Secretary of State approved of the Bhatinda-Ferozepur conversion to the standard gauge, Lyallpur-Khanewal Extension, Shadipali-Jodhpur Frontier (British Section), Rangpur-Dhubri Extension, Agra-Delhi Chord, Rajabari-Faridpur Branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway, Ghaziabad-Moradabad Chord Dehree-Palamow Branch, Amalner-Jalgaon, Chalisgaon-Dhulia, Calicut-Cannanore, and Arcot-Ranipet, this last being subject to special terms being arranged for conversion of capital and interest thereon at current rates of exchange. These will, it is believed, best meet the urgent requirements of Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce, and the programme is considered to be as extensive as Government would be justified in undertaking at the present time. To carry out this programme, at present provisional only, an expenditure of seven and three-quarter crores will be necessary. Before the construction of these proposed railways is carried out further details than are now available are to be discussed with a view to satisfying Government as to their financial aspects. Local Governments also are invited to send in further representation of their views, and are given until May 15 to do so. An instructive table included in the programme shows the mileage and summarizes the general results of the working of Indian Railways in the year 1875-76 as compared with the year 1895-96:—1875-76—miles open, 6,477¼; gross receipts, Rx. 8,669,646; working expenses, including surplus profits paid to Companies, Rx. 4,518,624; net receipts, Rx. 4,151,022. 1895-96—miles open, 17,308; gross receipts, Rx. 24,813,830; working expenses, including surpplus profits paid to Companies, Rx. 12,522,236; net receipts, Rx. 12,291,594.

THE question of the payment of compensation to persons whose clothing, bedding or other personal effects are destroyed by the order of the competent authorities to prevent the spread of plague, has been made the subject of a resolution of the Government of India. The matter is one of great importance, since the fear of loss of property without compensation is a powerful inducement to the poor to conceal cases of plague. The Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 gives the Municipal Commissioner power to direct the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing or other articles, and the question of compensation is left to his discretion. Similar powers are given in the case of the Calcutta Corporation. These powers are contained in the regulations that have been made here, and also in those adopted in Calcutta under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The Government of India regard the principle of discretionary award carried out in the two cities as the right one to be followed in other places where the destruction of clothing and bedding may be deemed desirable by the authorities. The resolution lays down that persons should not be considered entitled to compensation because it becomes necessary to destroy property in their possession dangerous to the public health; the authorities should always retain the discretion to refuse to award compensation according to the circumstances of each case. At the same time it is pointed out that the disinclination of persons of the poorer classes to give information should be minimised by all reasonable means. It is, therefore, suggested that the authorities should be "reasonably liberal" in admitting payment of compensation when the loss would fall upon very poor people. This discretionary power if wisely used may be of great assistance in the discovery of plague cases. If it comes to be generally known that people who come forward to inform the authorities of cases of plague in their homes, are invariably recouped the value of destroyed bedding or clothing, while those who attempt to conceal patients obtain little or no compensation, the aversion to report such cases will soon disappear. Concealment of cases is a punishable offence, but it has been carried on in Bombay to such an extent as to render the task of instituting prosecutions on an adequate scale beyond the powers of an overworked executive. But punishment can be meted out by refusing to give compensation without resort to police court process, and the effect would certainly be salutary.

THE P. & O. Company's steam-ship India, which left the Bombay Harbour on Saturday afternoon, carried away a very large number of passengers to Europe. The scene at the Apollo Bunder and the Ballard Pier for a time was very active and all was hurry and bustle. The meetings of acquaintances, leave-takings, and greetings of friends and admirers who had gathered under the pavilions to wish good-bye and bon-voyage were very numerous and hearty. Amongst the passengers were: Dr. John Pollen, Collector of Land Revenue and Customs; Mr. K. M. Chatfield, the retiring Director of the Public Instruction; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, Bombay High Court and Lady Farran; Sir William Rattigan, Advocate-General, Punjab High Court, and Lady Rattigan; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey, Judges Bombay High Court; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the eminent Counsel of Bombay and Mrs. Inverarity; Lord Henry Grosvenor and Mr. M. T. Kennard, both cold weather visitors of India; Professor Samuel Cook, of the College of Science at Poona; Brigadier-General H. G. Warterfield, C. B., Commanding the Allahabad District; Major-General G. Swinley; Sir Henry Tichborn; General MacLeod; Colonel V. E. Law, Colonel Hughes Hallet, and others.

THE Municipal Commissioner has notified that in consequence of the resignation of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, there is a casual vacancy in the membership of the Corporation, and he has fixed Friday, the 23rd April, for a Justices' Election to fill it up. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare is a candidate for the vacancy.

THE I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart, under the command of Captain W. A. Tindall, sailed on Friday evening for Karachi.

THE final round of the Affinity Golf Competition in connection with the Bombay Golf Club was played, on Saturday morning, between Miss Clarke and Mr. C. E. Nixon, and Miss Pedraza and Mr. G. Forsyth. The latter pair were the winners.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday last, Longmui Asin, a Chinaman, was convicted by a common jury of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and of an attempt to commit culpable homicide on the 29th January last. Prisoner had an altercation with another Chinaman and struck him a violent blow with an axe on the shoulder. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, the presiding judge, sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for five years. Hussenbux Jabirally, a Mahomedan, was found guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Gariban, on the morning of the 8th February last, by cutting the tip of her nose with a knife, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Government opium sale at Calcutta, on Thursday was interesting, as showing to what extent the Marwari community participate in it. The report shows that the fall in the price of the drug, compared with the sale on the 1st April last year, is very marked. Behar opium realised an average of Rs. 1,031 and Benares Rs. 1,027 per chest, and the general average was Rs. 1,029. This time last year the figures were Rs. 1,381-4-5 for Behar, Rs. 1,381-12-9 for Benares, and Rs. 1,381-8-7 for general. The Marwaris purchased 40 per cent. of Patna and Behar and 7 per cent. of Benares. If they abstain from these sales, as they have threatened, it is calculated that the rates will fall to Rs. 850 per chest, in which case the loss of revenue to the Government would probably equal something over ten lakhs annually.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Grantham, in the Queen's Bench Division, on March 13, cause was shown against a rule for a mandamus directing the Commissioners in Lunacy to order the discharge of Captain R. C. Cockerill, of the Indian Staff Corps, at present detained as a lunatic in Holloway Sanatorium. Certificates under section 49 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, had been given by two medical practitioners who had examined the applicant and reported that he might be released, though holding certain unusual ideas on religious subjects; but the Commissioners, after making inquiries refused to grant an order of discharge. It was contended for Captain Cockerill that it was the duty of the Commissioners to discharge him on receiving the certificates, but their Lordships held that they had a discretion, which that Court had no jurisdiction to review. The rule was therefore discharged.

THE *Standard's* New York correspondent sends particulars of a terrible disaster which happened to the French liner Ville de St. Nazaire, which sailed from that port for the West Indies on the 6th inst. Two days after her departure she was overtaken by a cyclonic storm, which swamped the vessel. Four lifeboats were got afloat, with the nine passengers and crew, eighty-two in all and three of these boats have not since been heard of. The fourth boat drifted about for a week, and when more than thirty of the persons in it had died from hunger, thirst, or exposure, the schooner Hilda came to the rescue, and took off the four survivors, who were in a terrible condition.

THE Kaiser has found yet another field for his inexhaustible activity. For some time the Court Theatre of Wiesbaden has been preparing to produce on the occasion of the imperial visit later in the season a series of gala performances. The management has chosen for representation a patriotic drama, the plot of which is not unconnected with the House of Hohenzollern. So pleased is his Majesty at this selection that such time as he has been able to spare from the European Concert has been devoted to sketching scenes for the play. These designs are to be put upon canvas by an eminent scene-painter, but the Kaiser will, we assume, be duly "billed" as the scenic artist.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

OXFORD WINS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Oxford has won the University Boat Race by two lengths, having led the whole way.

[Oxford has now won eight years in succession.]

MR. CURZON HOPES WAR MAY BE AVERTED.

APRIL 4.

Mr. Curzon, speaking at Southport, last night, said the Powers still hoped to avert the calamity of war.

A new governing authority would, he said, be created in Crete under a Christian Governor, who would be appointed by the Powers.

NO SCRAMBLING FOR FRAGMENTS.

APRIL 3.

Mr. Balfour, replying to certain criticisms in the Commons regarding the policy of the Government in respect to Crete, said the Powers were determined that there should not be a scramble for the fragments of Turkey, and that the policy being pursued was dictated by love of peace and freedom.

THE CRETAN CRISIS.

DESPATCH OF A RUSSIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERY TO CRETE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Russia is despatching a Mountain Battery to Crete.

A EUROPEAN GARRISON FIRED AT BY THE CRETANS.

The Cretan insurgents have fired on the blockhouse at Butsunaria, which is occupied by a European garrison.

The Italian artillery replied to the fire, and the insurgents then retired.

MORE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

APRIL 4.

Latest advices from Crete state that a band of two thousand Bashi Bazouks have made a sortie from Canea and attacked the insurgents at Akrotiri, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The fighting was stopped by the Turkish Governor and some Italian officers, and the band returned to Canea and gave up their arms.

THE AUTONOMY OF CRETE.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople have agreed to the principles of autonomy for Crete, and have telegraphed the same to their respective Governments.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the decrees for the abolition of slavery, would be proclaimed at Zanzibar next week.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes will sail to-morrow to resume his duties in the Cape Parliament.

THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Oxford is the winner in the University sports, by five events to four.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Scotland has beaten England at Association Football by two goals to one.

OPENING OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Cape Parliament states that the continuous endeavours of the Ministers to exercise a moderating influence and maintain peace with their neighbours have met with encouraging success.

PORTUGUESE DEFEAT IN GUINEA.

An official despatch, published at Lisbon, states that a Portuguese force has been defeated by the Natives, in Guinea, with the loss of three officers and several men killed.

AMERICAN AID FOR THE INDIAN FAMINE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.

The House of Representatives have adopted a motion of the Senate to charter a vessel to take food to India for the famine-stricken.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The death is announced of Johannes Brahms, the composer.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 4.

Saturday's returns were a little more favourable, there being reported only 27 new cases and 3 deaths in the city, and the total mortality 36.

In the Special Plague Hospital 31 were admitted, 13 died, and 227 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 4 were admitted; none died, leaving 24 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 13 were admitted; 3 died, and 62 remain under treatment. Six cases and one death occurred in the cantonment; and one case and one death in the Suburban District.

The military Search Party resumed work in the city and cantonment. In the city they searched 4,993, houses, and discovered 34 cases and 3 corpses; 54 houses were fumigated, and 108 houses limewashed. The Municipal inspectors discovered six cases.

In the City Segregation Camp there are now 600 persons.

There were 42 new cases and 3 deaths in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 29. In the Plague Hospital 26 were admitted; 12 died; and 11 discharged cured, leaving 230 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted, 2 died, and 23 remain under treatment In the Mahomedan Hospital 9 were admitted; 8 died, leaving 62 under treatment.

A little excitemet occured in the cantonment to-day. The driver of abackney carriage, being attacked with plague, was sent to the hospital by some friends. Afterwards the Cantonment authority heard of the case, and went immediately to the spot, and ordered the whole of the stables to be sent to the segregation camp. There were nearly ten families, who had their horses, bullocks, cows, and buffaloes in the stables, and all of them were sent to the pound and let loose. The pound, however, could sufficiently accommodate only about half-a-dozen animals. Nearly twenty animals were let loose, and all commenced to kick and bite each other, causing a great confusion. The animals were badly injured. Upon this the authorities gave orders to take away the animals to the great relief of both the beasts and their owners.

FRONTIER SURVEY OPERATIONS.

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

A party of fifty police, under Lieut. Barnard, has left Pakokku to march through the Baungshe country. A Survey party, under Lieutenant Coldstream, will accompany the force; Lieutenant Rigby, Intelligence Officer, and Mr. Duncan, Inspector of Police, being in political charge. The party will meet the Political Officer in the Chin Hills.

THE BURMA COURTS BILL.

It is reported in Rangoon that the Government of India does not propose to proceed further with the Burma Courts Bill, which was drafted by the late Legal Member.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD SANDHURST AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 4.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived here last night, and is staying at the Western India Club.

At 6 o'clock, this morning, accompanied by Messrs. Rand and Heaton, Colonel Phillips, and Dr. Martin, his Excellency inspected the entire plague organization recently started. The hospital near the Sangam was first visited. It contained 270 patients. The accommodation here is still being added to. Two bungalows near the Bamburda were examined with a view to their being utilized during the rains. After the Hindu and Mussalman hospitals had been seen the party drove to the Segregation Camp on the Shunkersett Road, inhabited by upwards of 800 persons. Everything here as well as at the hospitals has been admirably organized, and the people seemed contented.

At 8-30, Lord Sandhurst was due at Ratvati, where the military camp has been pitched, the men being under the command of Major Paget. Here his Excellency was received by Major-General Duncan, and Staff. The troops being drawn up for inspection with their ambulance and transport, with fumigating and disinfecting apparatus to the rear, the men forming three sides of a square, his Excellency made a short speech complimenting the officers and men on their zeal in volunteering, and expressing his high appreciation of the manner in which they were working. After inspecting a part of the camp, Lord Sandhurst returned to the club.

His Excellency leaves to-night for Nassik, and thence returns to Bombay.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

At the meeting of the Bengal Council, yesterday the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of Rain Gambling was taken into consideration. In presenting the report, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said the sole and specific object of the Bill was to secure the suppression of rain gambling, and it was inconceivable that any objection should have been raised to it, except by those whose profits will disappear by its enactment into law. The suggestion which had been made, that the bill was the commencement of a crusade on moral grounds against all forms of betting or play for money, called for no serious notice. The Bill was designed for the suppression of one form of gambling only, and it did not go a step beyond the existing law, which left other gaming untouched.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis spoke against the Bill, and said he intended to vote against it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton then moved that the Bill as amended be passed, and the motion was put and carried.

The discussion on the Financial Statement then followed, after which the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The Lieutenant-Governor left for Darjeeling in the afternoon.

THE REBUILDING OF BOMBAY.

HOW IT CAN BE FINANCED.

The following letter has been addressed to the Special Government Officers, Plague Committee:—

GENTLEMEN,—Some weeks ago, I gathered from remarks made at the Municipal Corporation meetings, that a scheme would probably be brought forward for the thorough regeneration of Bombay, by opening up new thoroughfares, pulling down and rebuilding unwholesome habitations, as well as by providing new districts for the housing of the poor on sanitary principles. A sum of fifty lakhs was tentatively mentioned as being necessary for the above purposes, but when the matter is looked into, I feel certain that the sum required will be estimated at more, nearly four times that amount, and even two crores, unless carefully expended, will fall very short of achieving the much desired end in view. Considering the present value of money in the open market here, and the probable continuance of high rates of interest for some time to come, it appeared to me, that to obtain the necessary funds promptly and on the best possible terms recourse to the London market would be necessary. This is, I am aware, contrary to the principle laid down by her Majesty's Government, but exceptional circumstances, I submit justify exceptional action, especially when a departure from the rules laid down is for the benefit of the suffering masses. I, therefore, communicated at once by mail of 6th instant with one of the leading financial firms in London, simply enquiring whether a Bombay Municipal loan could not be raised at, say, 3 per cent, or better, and asking my friends to write me fully on the point. There has not been time of course to receive a reply by letter, but a telegram has reached me from them to the effect that they could probably raise the loan at 3½ per cent. I think this information may be relied on, as my friends are brokers for Messrs. Rothschild, and other eminent bankers. I venture, however, now to submit that the work in contemplation would be more efficiently carried out, and at less cost to the Municipality, if the whole business were to be entrusted to a limited liability company on similar terms to those which Government has granted to many Railway companies, only in this case the guarantee and the concessions would emanate from, and be to a reasonable extent controlled by, the Corporation, instead of by Government, and the whole would naturally be under the sanction of the Bombay Government and the Government of India. If this method were adopted, I think the following advantages would accrue: (1) A smaller guarantee would be required, say, 2½ per cent. in lieu of 3½; (2) The Company would out of its profits provide its own sinking fund; (3) The business being worked as a commercial undertaking would be less hampered than if the work were carried on departmentally, under the orders of the Corporation, which is itself a constantly changing body, and liable to changes of opinion and policy; (4) After the second or third year the guarantee of interest would practically be extinguished by the Company earning its own profits, and the Municipality would, instead of paying interest, receive its share of profit annually, which would go towards reduction of taxes; (5) Without going, at present, into details of the mutual arrangements which would be made, I may suggest that there would be a small board in London; no doubt, gentlemen interested in Bombay would lend their services for very moderate remuneration. On this side would be a local working board, upon which would be nominated a representative of the Corporation; and probably the Consulting Engineer or Architect would be a Government appointment; (6) It would probably be arranged that after payment of guaranteed interest out of profits, the balance of profits would be divided equally between the Municipality and the Company; (7) Against the guarantee of interest must be set the profits accruing from ground rents, rates, and taxes, which would in a short time add largely to the Municipal income. To ensure the success of the Company's work (which, it must be remembered, is a work of national importance) certain powers would have to be granted for the compulsory acquisition of properties, or at any rate, Government would hand over the land occupied by condemned properties to the Company on reasonable terms; (9) The terms once settled satisfactorily, any amount of capital could be raised on the London market; if thought desirable two millions sterling would be forthcoming at once. My project would not interfere with the raising of local capital for the erection of buildings on land outside the sphere of the Company's operations, but I am sanguine that this company could, for obvious reasons, raise capital on better terms in England than any other company could succeed in doing in this country. There is, of course, ample capital in India, but the return expected thereon is higher, and it is doubtful if the necessary amount of capital could be obtained in the present stringent state of the money-market. You will kindly understand that my suggestions, as to the formation of a company instead of issuing a loan, are not as yet supported by any offer from London, but I have little doubt that if Government will entertain the idea, I can submit a definite proposal within fifteen days from this date, as I have already written home on the subject.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

R. A. WILLIS,

March 27. Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT DECLARATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ALL Europe to-morrow will be talking about what has transpired in the House of Lords within the past few hours. I refer to Lord Salisbury's speech and the Earl of Kimberley's reply. It appears—and we must wait until the morning for a full report of what occurred—that Lord Salisbury rose to complain of certain misrepresentations made by the two Liberal leaders at Norwich with reference to his unfortunate remark the other night when asked by Lord Kimberley to explain the policy of the British Government. In effect the Prime Minister referred Lord Kimberley to the speeches of the French Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, and the French Prime Minister, M. Meline, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. Speaking the day after the declarations of the French Ministers were made, Lord Salisbury said:—"It is not, perhaps, quite regular, but I may tell him (Lord Kimberley) that he will find an admirable statement of the policy of the Powers, though not containing any fact, or many facts, absolutely new, in the speeches of M. Hanotaux and M. Meline in the French Chamber—two speeches in which I heartily concur." Lord Kimberley somewhat drily retorted that he would prefer to hear a statement of the policy of her Majesty's Government from the lips of her Majesty's own Minister rather than to learn it from the Ministers of a foreign State. Lord Salisbury seeing that he had made a mistake replied:—"I think the House has heard all I can give in explanation of the policy of the Powers to which her Majesty's Government have assented. I am not aware that I have omitted anything. If I have I make apology. I have tried to state the views of her Majesty's Government, and if I have not done so in the brilliant language of M. Hanotaux and M. Meline, it is my misfortune and not my fault." What was thought of the matter across the Channel was shown by Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador here, being requested by M. Hanotaux to convey his thanks to Lord Salisbury for paying the French Premier and his colleague such a great compliment. Naturally the matter formed the subject of much animadversion at Norwich, where the National Liberal Federation—the Caucus as it used to be called—has been holding its annual meeting, and where both Lord Kimberley and Sir William Harcourt delivered party harangues. Lord Kimberley said it so happened that it was his duty the previous night to ask the Prime Minister to make a statement to Parliament on the policy which was being pursued by the Government, and he received for answer that he might find that policy, stated, not by the Minister of the Crown, but by the Minister of France. He found from the statement of the French Minister that the policy of this Government was the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Lord Kimberley denounced the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as a pretence and something worse. Were the people of this country, who had always been the consistent advocates of freedom, going now to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire? He said distinctly and plainly that he hoped they would sever themselves altogether and for ever from the existing policy.

A MOMENTOUS STATEMENT.

In his speech, this evening, the Prime Minister having in unusually warm terms protested against the construction put by the Opposition in his reference to the Palais Bourbon Ministerial utterances, described Lord Kimberley's statement at Norwich about the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as momentous, and one that ought to have been made in the House of Lords. It was a momentous statement by reason not only of its intrinsic character, but by the position of the man who made it. Lord Kimberley was a member of the Government by which the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was made part of the law of Europe. He had held office again and again since that time, and quite recently he held office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Moreover, he would probably again be Foreign Minister. He (Lord Salisbury) felt how heavy a blow had been dealt to the policy of her Majesty's Government by Lord Kimberley's exceedingly grave statement. In the course of his reply Lord Kimberley reaffirmed his repudiation. He admitted that the statement was a very grave one for a responsible public man, but he had made it with a full sense of responsibility, because he meant, as far as he had any influence, to dissociate the Liberal party plainly and distinctly in the future from the policy upon which no doubt their course with regard to the Ottoman Empire had been based in the past. Several provinces had been severed from the Turkish Empire. It did not follow necessarily that because he said the policy of this country was not to be based on the integrity of the Turkish Empire that they ought to tear Turkey to pieces; but he believed the time had come when it was the duty of men who thought as he did to disconnect this country from the policy of preserving the integrity of the Turkish Empire. A friend who has just come from the House of Commons tells me that these two speeches have excited a tremendous amount of interest, and that nothing else is being talked about in the lobbies. People are speculating as to what the effect of Lord Kimberley's emphatic words will be. Some are saying that it means another schism in the Liberal party. I doubt it; at any rate, if there is a schism it will not be a very important one. "What does Lord Kimberley's declaration mean?" the "intelligent foreigners" who represent the Continental press in London are asking. For one thing it means that Lord Kimberley is a strong party man and that he would not have committed himself to such a definite statement unless he knew that he was expressing the opinions of the great bulk of the Liberal party.

THE PHIL-HELLENIC AGITATION.

There was another crowded and enthusiastic demonstration last Friday night at the St. James's Hall, and on Sunday afternoon Trafalgar-square was invaded by the friends of Greece, or rather I should say the shrieking friends of Greece, for I doubt if outside those mysterious Moslem associations who every now and then meet to pass resolutions in favour of Abdul the Condemned, there are to be found any persons in England who have no sympathy for the plucky little Kingdom, though we may not all believe her efforts on behalf of the Cretans to be entirely disinterested or think she shows wisdom in continuing to defy federated Europe. The two principal Liberal papers, the *Daily News* and the *Westminster Gazette*, continue to exercise a moderating influence on the party, and it will not fail to be noticed in India that at the "demonstrations" the speakers are nearly all the same. What may happen in the next week or ten days it is impossible to say—public opinion is easily swayed,—but at the present moment the bulk of the more responsible members of the Liberal party would be delighted to hear that Greece had decided to take the advice of those who think she should accept accomplished facts and bide her time.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

To the great delight of the Liberal Forward party it was announced a week ago that Mr. Gladstone had been spending his holiday in the Riviera by writing a pamphlet, and that it would shortly make its appearance. The pamphlet has been issued to-day by Mr. John Murray. It takes the form of a letter to the ornamented head of the American agitation, the Duke of Westminster; is dated March 13; and occupies sixteen pages. Writing to a Liberal Unionist, Mr. Gladstone diplomatically disavows any desire to approach the question from a party standpoint, which he finds it the more easy to avoid, since he considers that the British Government has incurred less condemnation than certain other Powers in what has been done and left undone during the past few years. The leading ideas which have been set up to sway the public mind are, he says, expressed in the two phrases, "the Concert of Europe" and "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." The concert is a most valuable instrument when used for good purposes, but extremely mischievous when not really in working order. It is a time to speak with freedom, remarks the retired statesman, and he certainly does speak with freedom. We can imagine the horror that will be depicted on the faces of courtiers at St. Petersburg and at Berlin when they read the terms in which Mr. Gladstone, who no longer has to consider the frowns of illustrious potentates, refers to the Czar and the Kaiser. I must quote what he says on this head textualy. "At this moment," he remarks, "two great States, with an European population of 140 or, perhaps, 150 millions, are under the government of two young men, each bearing the high title of Emperor, but in one case wholly without knowledge or experience, in the other having only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world. In the one case the Government is a pure and perfect despotism, and the other equivalent to it in matters of foreign policy, so far as it can be understood in a land where freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full-grown. These Powers, so far as their sentiments are known, have been using their power in the concert to fight steadily against freedom. But why are we to have our Government pinned to their aprons? The sense of this nation is for them non-existent; and the German Emperor would lie well within his limits should he deign to say to us, 'Turkey I know, and the concert I know; but who are ye?'" Very many persons, not only in England, but in more than one other European country, though they have no sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's general views respecting the Eastern Question, will thank him for the manner in which he puts down the conceited young man in Berlin. The *Times*, though it congratulates itself that Mr. Gladstone is not now the recognised leader of a great English party, evidently enjoys the snub he administers to the German monarch as much as anybody, and it would be strange if it did not, for his words are pretty much an echo of what the leading journal was itself saying day after day not so very long ago. The feeling with regard to Mr. Gladstone's strictures on the young man whose limited knowledge and experience have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world "is akin to that of the members of a Committee or it may be a Municipal Corporation who are glad to have amongst their number a man who, though not himself exactly loveable, says things it is desirable should be said, but which persons of gentler nature would shrink from saying. Mr. Gladstone, however, does no meet with such universal approbation when he charges the Concert with having made the situation worse instead of better, and declares that to suppose it can deal effectively with the present crisis is a gross and palpable delusion. It is time to shake off this delusion and to remember that we have an existence, a character, and a duty of our own. He of course ridicules the notion of still preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The fact that the Powers have taken the future of Crete into their hands is evidence of the violence, cruelty, and perfidy of the Ottoman rule; but their action, as he fairly says, is due entirely to Greece, which, he thinks, has conferred a great service upon Europe by making it impossible to palter with this question as the blood-stained question of Armenia was paltered with. He suggests that Crete might be autonomously united with Greece, and yet not detached in theory from the body of the Ottoman Empire. The idea that Greece should be coerced and punished he regards as so detestable that he does not like to sully his pages with it. On the whole it will be seen that Mr. Gladstone's language is not of the order described as inflammatory; indeed, the *Standard* contrasts Sir William Harcourt's "unmistakably partisan philippic at Norwich" with the "comparatively colourless periods" of his former leader.

THE CANTONMENT REGULATIONS QUESTION.

The report of the Departmental Committee on the prevalence of a certain disease among the British troops in India has been printed as a Parliamentary paper and issued to all members of the House of Commons this morning. The Committee, as you are aware, consisted of the Earl of Onslow (chairman), Sir James Peile, Surg.-Major-General W. Taylor, and Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, with Mr. Francis Welles Newmarch, of the Military Department, India Office, as Secretary. The Committee was appointed by Lord George Hamilton on November 9 last to examine the official returns of venereal disease among British troops stationed in India and to report what changes, if any, have taken place during recent years in the prevalence of such disease and in its character and intensity. The Committee were also directed to obtain and report any information that might be available with regard to the presence of the same disease and its character and intensity in foreign armies. The Parliamentary paper consists of upwards of thirty pages, nine of which are devoted to the report itself, and the rest to tables, etc. There is also a chart illustrating the ratio of hospital admissions and a letter from Lord Roberts to Lord Lansdowne written in 1890. It is pointed out that among European armies Germany has far the lowest rate of these cases; Russia and France come next; then Austria-Hungary, then the Home Army, then Holland, and then Italy. The mean rate for three years in the United States Army is higher than in any of the continental armies, the ratio of admission per 1,000 strength for all forms of the disease in America being 77·45. The small amount of this disease in the Japanese Army is remarked upon. In summing up the present situation, the Committee observe that in 1895 venereal disease attacked the British troops in India to an unprecedented extent. The amount of syphilis was disproportionately great and of an increasingly violent type. The following facts they mention are very striking:—Of 552 venereal cases per 1,000 troops, syphilis contributed very nearly one-half, *i.e.*, 259 cases per thousand, a figure many times greater than the highest of which they can find any record in the statistics of continental armies for recent years, either at home or abroad. Venereal disease directly caused more than a-third of the total amount of sickness, 15 deaths in India, 348 invalidings, resulting in 130 cases in final discharge from the service; the constant and total disablement of 3,200 men out of a force of 71,000, and a vast amount of partial disablement and unfitness for any but routine duties. Indirectly, moreover, it increased the amount of sickness and invaliding under the head of many other complaints. The Committee, after alluding to the various efforts adopted to protect our soldiers from temptations, conclude:—"The hard fact remains that among a body of men, mostly very young and nearly all obliged by the conditions of the service to remain unmarried, removed from home ties and restraints into a country where climate and environments conduce to sexual indulgence, comparatively few are able to control the strongest passion in human nature, with the disastrous consequences under present conditions which the preceding paragraphs have described." A memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission and correspondence on the same subject are also published to-day in the form of a Parliamentary paper. We ought to know soon what action the authorities intend to take. That some action will be taken is certain, though measures will be adopted to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of Social Puritans and sober-minded persons alike by affording the opportunity for any more "Quarter-master-General's requisitions" being made, even if there be a desire, which is doubtful, to repeat that unfortunate experiment. Mrs. Josephine Butler and her friends are again on the war-path. "We have no alternative," they say, "but to oppose with all the influence we have this proposed legislation, which we hold to be an encouragement to vice." The memorial containing this declaration is signed among others by Mrs. Creighton, the energetic wife of the new Bishop of the Metropolis, Mrs. Maclagan, wife of the Northern Primate, Lady Laura Ridding, Mrs. Wilberforce, the Countess of Carlisle, and Lady Frederick Cavendish. If Mr. Balfour were Secretary of State for India their intervention would possibly have more weight than it will in the present circumstances. Lord George Hamilton is not on the side of the angels who clamour for the franchise, and he probably entertains old-fashioned opinions as to the undesirability, not to use a stronger word—of women mixing themselves up in so painful and unpleasant a controversy.

ECCLESIASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.

There seems to be no limit to the reforming zeal of the Parliamentary representatives of the Indian Congress. That ardent Welsh Nonconformist and member of the "British Committee," Mr. Herbert Roberts, who evidently wants to have a big Church Question in India as well as in Wales, has tabled the folowing question, which he purposes to put early next week:—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will state the amount drawn annually from the taxation of India for the maintenance of Christian ecclesiastic establishments in that country; whether he can give any reasons why the charges of these churches which exist for the benefit of the English community should be borne by the tax-payers of India; and whether, in view of the strain now put upon Indian finances by the famine, he will consider the advisability of devoting the money referred to to purposes of general service of the country.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

I observe that Sir Charles Ollivant was presented at Court the other day "on appointment to the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay." The levee was held on behalf of the Queen by the Duke of Connaught, and, as usual when this popular Prince presides at one of these functions, the general circle included a considerable number of officers now or formerly connected with India. After so much has been written by yourself and others about the selection of Sir Charles Ollivant as the successor of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, it may seem presumptuous for anyone on this side to offer criticism, but it may perhaps be of interest to some of your readers to learn how the appointment is regarded here by those who are entitled to express an opinion. The surprise which seems to have been general in Bombay when it was known who had been chosen was fully shared by Bombayites in England, though on personal grounds no one says a word against Sir C. Ollivant, who I gather is a popular man But what is said is that a great deal of the work of the Political Department is judicial, that is to say it is a judge's work. It is not merely political control over Political Agents or Chiefs, but it is the exercise of a judicial jurisdiction in cases beyond the jurisdiction of Chiefs. There is no royal road to the exercise of the jurisdiction; if the cases are to be properly decided they must be decided by an expert. The cases that engage the attention of the Bombay Council are exactly similar to those that come before the High Court, and the same principles are applicable. This class of business is very heavy, much heavier indeed than that dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind or the Judicial Commissioner of Burma. The number of cases decided each year is, I believe, no less than three hundred. That at any rate was about the figure when the late Sir M. Melville and Sir Raymond West were in the Council, and I do not suppose that the present Legal Member of Council, as I may call him, has found his labours lighter than those of his immediate predecessors. It seems a pity that all the facts were not impressed upon Lord George Hamilton before he nominated the new member. His Lordship may be, as some of his critics say, rather inclined to stubbornness; but he is certainly not deficient in intelligence, and I cannot help thinking that if the condition of things had been fully explained to him he would have chosen a man of judicial training to succeed Mr. Birdwood. Cynics may well exclaim: With how little wisdom is the world governed!

PROFESSOR J. C. BOSE, D. Sc.

I hear that Professor Bose, the Bengal scientist, has met with a very cordial reception on the Continent, where his recent lectures before the Royal Institution and the Indian Section of the Society of Arts have evidently been studied. At Berlin he delivered by invitation an address before an audience including the most distinguished men of science in Germany, who received him with great kindness and enthusiasm. The address is to be published *in extenso* by the leading scientific journal of that country. Professor Bose is now in Paris, where he is being made as much of as he was in Berlin. He has been asked to lecture before French savants at the Sorbonne.

IN PRAISE OF INDIAN DYE-STUFFS.

"Some Indian Dye-stuffs" was the title of a lecture given at the Imperial Institute, on Monday, by Prof. J. J. Stummel, Director of the Dyeing Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Sir Owen Roberts (of Clothworkers Hall) took the chair and briefly introduced the lecturer, who said that, although the history of the art of dyeing was lost, its practice evidently began with the first days of civilisation in different parts of the world, long before man began to record facts. From a very early period Indian productions and manufactures appear to have been highly prized throughout Southern Asia, thence gradually finding their way to Egypt. Pliny had recorded the method employed by the Egyptians in the first century, from which it was evident that they knew how to apply the action of certain metallic salts or mordants. Both dyeing and printing had come to us from India, and a calico printing business was established at Richmond in Surrey in 1690. Prof. Stummel then proceeded to illustrate the tinctorial properties of some Indian dye-stuffs by the aid of numerous experiments. He classified the Indian dye-stuffs into three divisions: first the non-mordants or those which dye direct without the aid of any fixing agent; second those requiring such fixing agents; and thirdly tannin matters. Experiments were made with each class, indigo, turmeric, camela, and annatto being dealt with as examples of non-mordants, corinda root, ventilago root, and dakisca root for mordants; catechu and other tannin matters also being considered in detail. The so-called vat method of dyeing, by which the most permanent indigo blues were obtained, was fully explained, and many samples of Indian dyed wools and cotton shown. A vote of thanks concluded the proceedings, after reference had been made to the research laboratories and practicable dye-houses established by the Cloth-workers' Company.

THE WEEK'S DEATH-ROLL.

Sir Edward Kay, a retired Lord Justice of Appeal, who, though not possessing the brilliant powers of some of his more distinguished contemporaries, was in his own line unsurpassed; Professor James Sylvester, the eminent mathematician of Oxford University; Mr. Henry Blackburn, founder of the admirable "Academy Notes," known to all visitors to the annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture at Burlington House; Dr. Robert Hogg, the distinguished writer on horticulture; Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, a man of light and leading North of the Tweed and a former Parliamentary representative for one of the divisions of Ayrshire; Mr. Berthould Tours, a skilful pianist and talented composer; Mr. Sniel Barry, the popular actor; Lord William Manners, youngest son of the Duke of Rutland; Colonel Jeremiah Brasyer, C.B., of "Brasyer's Sikhs;" Colonel Sir Craven Goring, Bart., whose successor was formerly a Sergeant-Major in the Army; Jonkheer Beerlaerts van Blokland, whose name was very prominently before the world 15 months ago in connection with the Transvaal Crisis, and who it is reported is to be succeeded as Boer Minister at the Hague by the celebrated, or rather notorious, Dr. Leyds; M. Milan Pirotyanatz, leader of the Servian Progressists and Prime Minister of the Balkan Kingdom from 1880 to 1883; M. Alexander Labovary, the eminent Parliamentary orator of Roumania; and Dr. Daniel Sanders, the German philologist.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

THE Executive Engineer of this Railway reports further satisfactory progress in construction, especially during last month, and that the line is virtually completed between Ahmedabad and Prantej

It is proposed that the first section between Ahmedabad and Talod be opened for general traffic on the 1st May, and the second section, as far as Prantej, before the rains.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	0	0
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvie	5	0
	Chukla	1	1
	Oomarkhari	1	0
	Dongri	2	3
C	Market	3	1
	Dhobi Talao	3	0
	Fanaswady	2	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	1	0
D	Khetwady	0	1
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chowpatty	2	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	3	2
E	Mazagon	4	5
	Tarwady	2	0
	Second Nagpada	1	0
	Kamatipura	0	0
	Tardeo	2	0
	Byculla	8	3
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	4	2
	Sewri	1	0
	Sion	5	5
G	Mahim	18	4
	Worli	7	2
	Water Division		0
	Parsee Hospital		2
	Non-Resident and Unknown		0
	Jain Hospital		1
	Arthur Road Hospital		1
	Port Trust Hospital		1
	St. George's Hospital		0
	Charney Road Hospital		2
	Hindu Hospital		1
	Grant Road Hospital		5
	Parel Hospital		5
	Wari Bunder Hospital		2
	Adamji Pirbhoy Hospital		1
	Servants Hospital		1
	Police Hospital		1
	Total	77	55
	Total to date	10,778	9,136

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 149.

The total mortality from all causes for the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday was 136; the number of plague attacks being 73, and deaths 57.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Yesterday morning the Plague Committee visited the following hospitals, and found them working in a very satisfactory manner:—Arthur Road, Worli, Mahim Causeway, Sion, Parel Government House, Parel, Jain, and Dharavi hospitals. At the Worlee Hospital, there was a three-month old Hindu female infant, whose mother had died of plague, and whose two grown-up relations are still under treatment. The Dharavi Hospital being ready, was opened for the reception of patients.

HELP SENT TO BULSAR.

The Plague Committee yesterday sent 200 men, 7 muccadums, and one maistree to Bulsar, such assistance being urgently needed in the carrying out of measures for the suppression of plague in that place.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Damania, medical officer in charge of No. 2 District (Fort and Esplanade), having been sent to rejoin his regiment, Dr. Routh has been appointed in his room in that district. The services of Dr. Bernard, R.N., having been requisitioned at Colombo, Dr. Brogden is appointed in his place in No. 3 District.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has convened a public meeting of the Mahomedans on the segregation question, at the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools Hall, Hornby Road, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

NEW NURSES FROM ENGLAND.

This morning, six Army Medical Nurses arrived in Bombay by the mailsteamer. These ladies have volunteered for plague-nursing, and will be posted to the different District hospitals. They will first be inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's preventive lymph. The names of these devoted volunteers are: Miss Steel, Miss Coleman, Miss Robinson, Miss Jones, Miss Wheatley, and Miss Hall. The two former have been trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and will nurse in the Arthur Road Hospital.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION BY THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

THE SON OF THE HEAD OF THE CUTCHEE JAMATS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

On Saturday morning, the Plague Committee paid another surprise visit to a Mahomadan quarter. The locality chosen is bounded on the north by Immamwada Road, west by Parel Road, south by Pydhownie Road, and east by Memonwada Road. The district under inspection is chiefy inhabited by Sunni Mahomedans, who are opposed to segregation, and consequently the military and police arrangements were made on a scale sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case. However, there were no indications of opposition, nor any breaches of the peace. The intimation was received by the police late on the previous evening, and a strong force was mustered. Crowds of Mahomedans gathered, and the streets of the locality presented a lively scene during the inspection. At 7 o'clock in the morning one hundred men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant MacCausland arrived in tram-cars and were drawn up in front of the Pydhownie police station. They were followed by sixty men of the Royal Artillery armed with their carbines, under Lieutenant Manly, R. A., who were stationed side by side with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Fifty men of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry supplied escorts to the visiting parties, and guarded the streets, while twenty-six soldiers of the 17th Bombay Infantry were kept in reserve on the eastern side of the Pydhownie police station.

The police arrangements were perfect, and Mr. Sweeny, the Divisional Superintendent, was early on the spot riding up and down the streets, distributing the men at various points. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, his Deputy, Mr. Gell, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali were present during the operation and rode from street to street actively co-operating the search work. Superintendent Crummey was posted with fifty armed policemen at the junction of Memonwada and Pydhownie Roads. Superintendent Sweeny, assisted by Inspectors Wilson, Montague, and Power, and Constables Hobson, Coxen, Barker and Holmsworth and 150 native policemen guarded the Memonwada Road. Inspectors Stanford, Sloane, Jolleff, and Constables Bartley, Roseburgh, Cordeaux, and Harris and fifty native policemen under Superintendent Grennan, were stationed on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, while Superintendent Nolan with Inspectors Barnet, Flanagan, Walton, Good, and Moore, and Constables Williamson, Monahan, and Barrow, and fifty native policeman guarded the Imamwada Road. Thirty men of the mounted police under Constable Walker were distributed round the cordon. The area under inspection comprised Pydhownie Road, Memonwada Road, Bhendy Bazaar Road (east), Gowlee Street, Chunam Kiln Street, Telly Gully, Chas Mohalla, Nacoda Street and Kava Lane.

At half-past 7 o'clock, the General, the members of the Committee and Dr. Weir arrived in a Municipal brake and were met by Dr. Hamilton, the medical officer in charge of the district. The search parties were divided into three. One headed by Dr. Hamilton and Mr. James consisted of Drs. Sorab Cawasji Hormusji, R. R. Pettigrew, R. D. Berdi Petigara two Municipal Inspectors, and four sub-inspectors. The second party was under Dr. Dean, who was assisted by Drs. Kapadia, Dantes, Gimi, Mudholkor, D'Avoine and two Municipal inspectors and six sub-inspectors. The third party was headed by Dr. Bernard, R. N., and comprised Drs. Godinho Jaiker, Merchant, A. D. Contractor, and Naoji, two Municipal inspectors and five sub-inspectors. General Gatacre, Mr. Snow, Dr. Weir, and Mr. James supervised the operation generally. The justices and the volunteers who were present to assist in the work were Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, Dr. D. B Master, Messrs. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Joosub Haji Ismail, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Gunesham Nudkarney, and Pestonji Framji Bhundara. The lady doctors who assisted in examining purdah ladies were Mrs. Pechy Phipson, Mrs. E. M. Slater, and Miss Brennan. During the course of the inspection Captain Chitty found an Arab woman concealed under some clothes, at the back of a shop in Gowree street. She appeared to be much confused and agitated. Miss Brennan examined her, and found her suffering from a wound on her leg. Her fear disappeared when she was informed that she was not to be taken to any hospital. On opening one of the shops in the same street, a number of dead rats were found. The place was immediately ordered to be disinfected, for which work a little army of two hundred coolies was kept in readiness.

While Mr. James was in Kambeker Street he came upon a house occupied by Mr. Abdul Rahiman Noorani, an opulent merchant, and the patel (head) of the Cutchee Jamat. On searching the dwelling the son of the Patel was found to be suffering from the plague. The discovery of the case created a sensation in the street, which was quickly thronged by a great multitude of people. Military and police assistance was promptly forthcoming. A Municipal van was brought in front of the house, but the patient and his relatives desired that he should be allowed to go to the Jamat Hospital in his private carriage. The General at once complied with the request. A fine landau was drawn up in front of the house, and the patient, in company of his relatives, was conveyed to the hospital. The windows, balconies, and roofs were crowded with people, who watched the removal with curiosity. In all four cases were discovered, one a Hindu female, and three male Mahomedans, all of whom were sent to hospitals. Several suspicious cases were also found, and they are kept under surveillance. Mr. Bhundara found an embroiderer suffering from the disease on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, but before assistance could arrive, the patient had absconded. Shortly after 10 o'clock the visitation was completed, when the police and military guards were dispensed with and the crowd dispersed.

SUCCESSFUL SEARCH AT WORLI.

On Saturday, Surgeon-Captain Jennings, in charge of District No. 10, organised another combined search for plague cases. The party met at 7-30 a.m., at the new Worli Hospital, situated on what is known as the Cleveland Estate. Besides Surgeon-Captain Jennings and Professor O. V. Muller, the leaders of the expedition, there were present Police Inspectors Hack and Elliss, and Municipal Inspector Cunningham, and an escort of ten sepoys and four native police. Surgeon-Major Routh, A.M.S., and Surgeon-Captain Brogden, A.M.S., who have both volunteered for plague duty and who are to be posted for service on the bunders, also accompanied the party to see how a search was conducted. Professor O.V. Muller conducted the examination of the houses and huts, extending from the main road westward to the sea, and Dr. Jennings those on the east, including the temporary huts in the paddy fields. A line was maintained by the sepoys right across from the paddy fields to the sea. After a careful search lasting for about three hours the whole of what is known as Worli Pakady, was examined, and seven cases of plague were discovered and removed to the new Worli hospital.

In the first house entered, in spite of the protestation of the inmates that they had no sick people in the house, a huge padlock on a door at the top of a ladder leading to an upper story was forced, and a Brahmin woman and her young son were discovered both down with the plague, and duly removed to hospital. In another house six women and girls were found sitting on a swinging bed, swinging with all their might, to ward off the plague spirit (!), singing a refrain which might have been a Marathi version of "The Bogey Man." As the search party entered, the song grew wild to a degree. The examination of the premises and of the singers showed that the plague had so far avoided the house.

In a temporary hut in the jungle towards the sea two women and a little girl, aged three, were discovered apparently having a meal. Professor Muller, however noticed that one woman looked ill and ate nothing. An examination showed her to have the plague, and she was persuaded to go to the hospital, her old mother-in-law accompanying her to the "friend's quarters." On enquiry, it was found that the father, mother, and sisters of the little girl had all died in the same hut of plague during the last ten days, having fled there from a house in the village. The woman now removed was the little mite's aunt. The temporary hut was burnt, together with all the kit in it, and the house in the village was thoroughly soused with corrosive sublimate by means of the Plague Committee's new mops and pails, which are to accompany all such parties, and which enable a thorough destruction of all microbes to take place at once.

Before leaving, the old woman dressed up the hitherto naked little girl in a silk-bordered dhotur, but as it proved to have been used by her dead father, it was promptly removed and burnt. An orange consoled the little girl, and an uncle turned up and claimed her, which was fortunate, as the old woman said she was none of hers, and the search party or the Plague Committee might have had to adopt the naked little orphan.

MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The number of persons who went from and arrived in Bombay by boat and by road during the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday morning, was as follows :—

Departures by sea, 1,165, and by land, through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,485, making a sum total of 2,650 persons. Arrivals by sea, 1,377, and by land, through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,417, making a sum total of 2,794 persons.

Through the Director of Public Instruction, Government have made enquiries concerning the present effect of plague upon the attendance at the high schools for Anglo-Indian and Eurasian children. The replies received go to show that most of the children of the former class have returned to school, but that many of the Eurasians are still absent from the city.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT SECOND NAGPADA.

Since the Plague Committee commenced operations at Second Nagpada on the 24th March, Mr. Hakeem Mahomed Dayam, J. P., together with Khan Bahadur Abdool Cadir, hospital assistant, Mr. Karrimbhoy Adumji Peerbhoy, and four Native Infantry sepoys, have continued to make inspections in this locality. During the past week three hundred houses were inspected, twelve thousand men passed under medical examination, and nine cases of plague were detected. In spite of repeated inspections plague-patients are still found. On the 1st April, two Hindu women were found in Kazipura, suffering from the plague, and were sent to the Bapty Road Hospital. Yesterday, another Hindu Mochi was detected suffering from the same malady. As the Gatacre Committee were carrying on a general inspection of Pydhownie, it was some time before a Municipal van arrived to remove the patient to hospital. We learn that several houses in Kazipura still requirs white-washing and cleansing.

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY AND MAHOMEDANS.

A largely attended meeting of the members of Arbub-i-Safa was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayam, J. P., when the following resolution was adopted : "That this meeting of Arbub-i-Safa unanimously and heartily expresses its thanks and gratitude to the respectable Mahomedan citizen of Bombay, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. P., for following his well-established generosity and liberality in distributing corn and money amongst well-deserved and poor Mahomedans in the time of famine and distress, and for rendering invaluable assistance to the Borah community by establishing a plague hospital at his own expense, and also for contributing largely towards general charities of the Mahomedans. And they pray Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy may be long spared to further benefit the Mahomedans."

LIST OF HOSPITALS.

The following is a complete list of the hospitals now established in Bombay. "G" means a Government hospital, and "P" a private one :—

District 1.—Pilot Bunder, G ; Jamsetjee Bunder, T.

District 2.—Modi Khana, G ; De Souza Street, for Lohana Cutch, Hallari Gogjari community, P ; Modi Khana, for Sahib's Servants, P ; Mint Road, by Govindji Thakersi Mulji, P.

District 3.—Jackaria Musjid Street, for Cutchi Memons, P ; Clive Road, for Dussa Sa Bania, P ; Memon Mohulla Street, for Halli Memon, P ; Kolsa Street, by Haji Cassum Mitha, P ; Imambara, Oomarkhadi, by Aga Abdul Hussein, P ; Tantanpura Street Khoja Hospital, P ; Nagdevi Street, general Mahomedan.

District 4.—Grant Road, G ; Bhoiwada, Buleshwar, for Marjadi Vishna Bunnia community, P ; Pinjrapol for Marwari, P ; Chattri Sarang Street Hospital, P ; Nizampara, Bapu Hajam Street, Bhendi Bazaar, P ; Bapu Khoti Street, for Kattri Mahomedans, P ; Gol Pitha, Falkland Road, for General Mahomedan community, P.

District 5.—Charni Road Hospital, G ; Charni Road Hospital (one ward provided by Chubildas Luloobhoy), P ; Charni Road, by Adamjee Peerbhoy, P.

District 8.—Arthur Road Hospital, G ; Foras Road Police Hospital, G ; Ripon Road, Juleai Hospital, G ; Khetwadi Futtahali's, P ; Hospital for Borah community, Parel Road, Parsee Hospital, P ; Arthur Road, Jain Hospital, P ; Parel Road, Jain Hospital P.

District 9.—Wari Bunder G ; Nariel Wadi, G ; Reay Road, G ; Port Trust Hospital, Wari Bunder, P ; Connaught Road, Hindu Hospital P ; Connaught Road, Khoja Hospital P.

District 10.—Parel Government House, G ; Sion G ; Mahim, G ; Worli, G ; Dharavi Borah community, P.

AN ANCIENT ARABIC ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE TREATMENT.

A prominent Mahomedan citizen calls our attention to the fact that there is an account of the plague in *Mujaz* or "The Abridged," one of the most authentic works on Arabic or *Unani* medicine. The *Mujaz* is the abridged commentary of the *Kanun* or canon of Aricenna, the father of Eastern medicine (ob : A.D. 1030). It is interesting to note that our knowledge of the causes of the terrible epidemic has not—except the overlaying of the germ theory—much improved since the days of the Sheikh-ur-Rais (the respectful manner in which the "Master's" numerous followers and pupils addressed him). The passage below translated appears at p : 145 of the Lakhuan edition of the Arabic tex of *Mujaz* :—

"Plague and pestilence are evils impregnating the atmospheric elements, and pertaining to causes connected with the air and the earth (soil), like stagnant and evil-smelling water and carrion and dead bodies, when they are not buried or burned, or moist and evil-smelling soil. And when there is an increase in the meteoric appearances and the shooting-stars in the latter part of the spring and the earlier autumn, thou hast cause to apprehend a plague. And in the same manner, when the South and East winds prevail in the two *Kanuns* (the two Syrian winter-months, December and January), and when the signs of the rain multiply and it raineth not, and that takes place frequently, then the cold season is sure to be unhealthy. Likewise, when the summers are sparse in their rains and are cold, and thou seest the south-wind blowing and thickening the atmosphere for some days and then clearing for a week—and these conditions recur—and the days are cloudy and the nights chill—then take warning—the plague has arrived. Also with these signs, take heed that the summer being cool and small comets and meteors are of frequent appearance. Now when the symptoms pertain to the soil, the insects increase, and so do the frogs and birds of higher nervous organization, like storks and cranes, fly away, and rats and mice run out of their holes, dazed and staggering. Now, as to how to avoid the plague, keep the body clean and also the bowels. Give up fruit and wine and soups, and take to dry meat-diet, and most acid and sub-acid fruit is good. It is also advantageous to fumigate the houses with such articles as improve the air ; and to sprinkle rose and willow water and smell fruit like apples and apricots, and sweet and cool-smelling flowers."

Our informant adds : "This extract shows that the ancestors of the very men who are raising such unbecoming howls against an honest Government for doing its duty, had more sense than they have."

DISTRICT NO. 4.

This district, which is exceptionally a large one, has been divided into four sections, viz ; Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada. Each section is again sub-divided into four or five blocks, each block to be assigned to a Justice of the Peace or a Volunteer. However, owing to a sufficient number of justices not being available, several of the blocks still remain without such supervision. The following are the details :—

MARKET SECTION.

Block No. 1.—South Carnac Road, North Shamsett Street, East Abdul Rahiman Street, and West Shaik Memon Street.—Mr. J. L. Britto.

Block 2.—South Shamsett Street, North Kalbadevi Road, West Shaik Memon Street, and East Abdul Rahman Street.—Dr. D. B. Master.

Block No. 3.—North Kalbadavi Road, West Kalbadavi Road, East Shaik Memon Street, and South Old Hunooman Lane—Khan Sahib Fakirji Jeevenji.

Block No. 4.—North Hunooman Lane, South Lohar street, East Shaik Memon Street, and West Kalbadavi Road.—Mr. C. W. D'Gama.

Block No. 5.—North Lohar Street, South Carnac Road, East Shaik Memon Street, and West Kalbadavi Road—Mr. Gunesham N. Nadkerney.

BHULESHWAR SECTION.

Block No. 1—South Kalbadavi Road, West Dadysett Agiary and Cathedral streets, North Bhuleshwar Road, and East Bhuleshwar Road—Mr. Tricumdas Calleanji.

Block No. 2—South Kalbadavi Road, North Pinjrapole Street, East Bapu Khote Street, and West Bhuleshwar Road.—Mr. Chunilal Maganlal.

Block No. 3.—South Pinjrapole Sreet, North Kawasji Patel Tank Road, East Bapu Khote Street, and West Girgaum Back Road.—No Justice available.

Block No. 4.—North Pinjrapole Street, South Bhindy Bazaar Road, East Bhindy Bazaar Road, and West Bapu Khote Street.—No Justice available.

Block No. 5.—North Erskine Road, South Pinjrapole Street, East Bhindy Bazaar Road and West Bapu Khote Street—No Justice available.

KHARA TALAO SECTION.

Block No. 1.—South Erskine Road, North Gujar Street, East Doctor Street and West Duncan Road—No Justice available.

Block No. 2.—South Erskine Road, North Gujar Street, East Bhindy Bazaar Road, and West Doctor Street—Mr. Hussanali Mahomedali.

Block No. 3.—South Gujar Street, North grant Road, East Doctor Street, and West Duncan Road—No Justice available.

Block No. 4.—South Gujar Street, North Grant Road, East Doctor Street, and West Bhindy Bazaar Road—No Justice available.

KUMBHARWADA SECTION.

Block No. 1.—East Duncan Road, West Kumbharwada Street, North Grant Road, and South Falkland Road—No Justice available.

Block No. 2.—East Kumbharwada Street, West Trimbuck Purashram Street, North Grant Road, and South Falkland Road—No Justice available.

Block No. 3.—North Ardeshir Dady Sreet, South Second Carpenter Street East Falkland Road, and West Girgaum Back Road—No Justice available.

Block No. 4.—North Second Carpenter Street, South Kawasji Patel Tank Road, West Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, and East Falkland Road—No Justice available.

THE SAHEBS' SERVANTS' HOSPITAL.

The returns for the week ending Thursday last, show :—Patients remaining in the wards 7, new cases during the week 5, of these 12 ; one has been dismissed cured, two have died, and nine are still in the wards, and all doing well. Since its opening last January, 80 cases have been received at the hospital. This hospital is not to be closed or taken over, as has been rumoured, but will continue open to all sahebs' servants—as long as they are subject to plague. The hospital is run on special lines, has a large efficient and well-trained staff, and has secured the confidence of our servants.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Yesterday, Dr. Weir paid a visit to the Cutchi Memon Plague Hospital, and was received by Mr. Haji Yoosuf Haji Ismail, J. P., and Dr. V. K. Parulkar, Medical officer in charge. Dr. Weir went round all the wards, and expressed himself satisfied with the management of the place.

Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the 3rd inst. shows :—No admissions, deaths, discharges or cures ; under treatment, one.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows :—Discharged, two ; and remaining under treatment, ten—eight being males, and two females.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 2nd April, to 7 a.m., 3rd April, eight have been admitted, six died, one discharged cured, two convalescent, and twenty-three remaining under treatment.

THE BHATIA HOSPITAL.

The following is the list of further sum paid in the Bhattia Plague Hospital Fund :—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 8,322 ; Sheth Jivandas Trikamdas Kapadia, Rs. 200 ; Sheth Jugjivan Hemraj, Rs. 150 ; Sheth Waghji Rorji, Rs. 250 ; Sheth Vasanji Khimji, Rs. 200 ; Sheth Keshowji Iser, Rs. 51 ; and Sheth Deoji Damoder. Rs. 25—total Rs. 9,198.

BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Weekly return of plague cases at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses from 29th March 1897 to 4th April :—Hindus—Attacked, 1 ; died, 1. Mahomedans—Remaining last week, 1 ; attacked, 6 ; died, 1 ; remaining in hospital, 6. Total remaining last week, 1 ; attacked, 7 ; died, 2 ; remaining in hospital, 6. Attacks to date, 36 ; deaths 27. Hindus attacked, 5 ; deaths, 4. Mahodedans attacked, 31 ; deaths, 23.

SIND.

THE TROOPS ON PLAGUE DUTY.

KARACHI, March 31.

The plague returns yesterday show 47 new cases and 34 deaths, and totals to date are 3,140 cases and 2,632 deaths. Cantonments notify 7 cases. The Lyari and Runchore, as usual, show the highest mortality. The military search party visited the Sadar Bazaar yesterday. No concealed cases were discovered ; 2 deaths and 1 case are however notified at the Sadar in yesterday's returns. Already the natives have taken up the idea, and seemingly with respect, that the Government and not the Municipality give the *hookams*.

A search party consisting of 80 non-commissioned officers and men and 4 officers, visited the Sadar Bazaar to-day, finding one case of plague and one of small-pox. The Royal Artillery syces are in camp and doing work. Two infected huts in the Royal Artillery lines were destroyed yesterday, and to-day the following are now on plague duty as volunteers :—Lieutenant Rambant and 10 men of the 11th Company R. A., Captain Maunsell and 7 men of the 53rd F. B. R. A., Captain Rocke, and Second-Lieutenants Law, Crichton and Dalby of the Wiltshire Regiment. The whole party, in charge of Captain Rocke, are segregated. They parade for duty about 5 a.m., march to the appointed rendezvous, and on return to barracks the men and their clothing are medically disinfected. So far they are all in excellent health. The letter "S" (that is, "seen") is painted on a house inspected but not found infected, and the letter "P" on a plague infected house. The city and environs of Karachi have been mapped out into areas for house-to-house inspection by the Plague Committee.

The new cases number 40 and the deaths 29, and the totals to date are 3,179 cases and 2,659 deaths.

Messrs. Gloster and Cadell are transferred on plague duty to Hyderabad and Sukkur respectively.

The plague hospital returns yesterday show 71 patients, 17 convalescents, and 6 deaths.

APRIL 1.

The dispute between the Municipality and their sweepers has been decided by the pay of the latter being raised from Rs. 7 to 10, deferred pay of 2 rupees to be paid when the plague is over. The sweepers have been removed to pucca houses in the old chukla from their infected huts, and provided with new clothing for themselves and their families from the relief fund while their old clothing is disinfected. Money is to be refused to those recalcitrant sweepers who endeavoured to emigrate to Lahore, being only baulked in their efforts to do so by the police.

Fifteen men of the military plague party were on disinfecting duty to-day. No search party was out. No fresh case of plague occured in the infantry lines, but there was one in the R. A. lines. A church service for the plague party was held in the soldiers' recreation room.

The plague cases on the 1st April numbered 41 and the deaths 27. The totals to date are 3,220 cases and 2,086 deaths. Cantonments notify 3 deaths and 4 cases.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ende at 8 a.m., on Friday, show the following results :—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bhowani	2	0
Kasba	11	1
Vetal	1	0
Budwar	3	0
Nana	3	0
Rawiwar	4	1
Somwar	2	0
Ganesh	2	1
Gunj	5	2
Shanwar	4	0
Sudaseo	1	0
Sukerwar	3	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Raste	0	0
Narayen	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	19
Total	41	24
Total up to date	1,447	1,051

The total mortality from all causes was 43.

DAMAUN.

The Goa doctor commenced, on Friday morning, to inoculate people with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph. Those who happened to be co-dwellers with persons attacked with the plague and who have been isolated in the vicinity of the plague hospital at Marwar, were the first to be inoculated. It is hoped that the Goa doctor can diagnose that the isolated persons have not already caught the plague and are otherwise fit to be inoculated, and that he can regulate the dose according to the age and constitution of the person to be inoculated. Henceforth the persons sent for isolation will, be provided with a suitable place, a mile distant from the plague hospital, at Marwar. This is a step in the right direction, as it will be remembered that almost all those who were isolated were in course of time attacked by the plague and succumbed to it. The corpse of a fisherwoman was found on breaking open a house in the infected locality behind Vania Vad in Lower Damaun in an advanced stage of decay, and by order of the authorities it was burnt on the beach near the Government school.—A young girl of the fisherman caste while drawing water yesterday afternoon from a well in Katheria dropped dead, death being attributed to heart-disease. A respectable Christian female residing on the main road in Lower Damaun died yesterday of fever, and owing to the strictness of the Governor's order, not to allow persons from Upper Damaun to cross to Lower Damaun, her near relatives were not permitted to attend her funeral. The fact of the large number who were inoculated in Lower Damaun, last week, enjoying sound health, has created so much faith in Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph that even the Mahomedans, who, putting faith in Allah alone were unwilling to undergo the inoculation have signified their desire to be inoculated by Dr. Kalapesi. If he should come here once more. No less than one thousand persons are eager to be inoculated. The only European, shop-keeper here, a well-known Parsi, having to take delivery of goods at Damaun Road station, armed with a pass, under the signiture of his Excellency the Governor of Damaun, presented himself, on Friday afternoon, at Kunta, two miles from this city, on his way to the Railway station, when the British authorities there refused to act on the Governor's pass and permit the Parsee shop-keeper to enter British territory, stating they could only permit a Portuguese soldier or a person wearing a Government badge to set foot on British land, and, if he, the shop-keeper, wished to go to Vapi, he must procure a pass from the Collector of Surat.

LACK OF PRECAUTIONS.

The outbreak of plague in Bombay served to direct speedy attention to the faulty state of the law as regards protective measures against infectious diseases, and the Epidemic Diseases Act was eventually passed to strengthen the hands of the civil authorities. It may come as a surprise to the public however writes an up-country paper, to learn that outside Calcutta and Bombay municipal limits there is still no law in operation which would enable a magistrate to deal at once with an outbreak, say, of small-pox. In the case of diseases so virulently infectious removal of patients to special hospitals or their complete isolation in their own homes are the measures recognised by every civilised community as necessary in the interests of the public health ; but these steps it appears could not until the other day be legally taken at all, and cannot be taken under the law as it stands, unless a notification is issued under the new Act. The Howrah case, in which the magistrate sentenced the mother of a girl suffering from small-pox to four days imprisonment for refusing to allow her daughter to be removed to hospital, was an object lesson which deserves to be carefully studied. It may be remembered that the High Court quashed the sentence after a good deal of sentimental indignation had been expended over the affair. The Judges held that to keep a person suffering from small-pox or any other infectious disease in a way which the chief local medical authority considered not to be sufficiently isolated, is neither a "public nuisance" nor an offence under section 209 of the Penal Code. It may be explained that "a person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission, which causes any common injury, *danger*, or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, destruction, *danger*, or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right." The High Court failed to see how the mother, keeping her daughter in the house or opposing her removal to hospital caused any "injury or annoyance" to the public. But how about "danger?" Was there no danger to the public from a small-pox case not properly isolated in a crowded street! The Civil Surgeon of Howrah held that there was, and hence the magisterial action. We do not go so far as to say that the High Hourt have misread the law, but we certainly cannot pass without comment the statement of the Judges who heard the appeal, that while powers have been conferred in Bombay to remove to hospitals persons suffering from infectious diseases, no such powers exist in Calcutta. The Calcutta Municipal Act empowers the Commissioners to act "as they think fit" in the case of an outbreak of infectious disease, and surely this provision is wide enough to justify isolation of patients or compulsory removal to hospital. Up to the present, in fact, no one has ever questioned the legality of the proceeding. But Howrah is outside the limits of the Calcutta Municipality, and there the magistrate had to take such action as he believed was authorised by the ordinary law of the country. The important point to notice is that according to the High Court ruling there is no where in Bengal, outside Calcutta, any law except the new Epidemic Diseases Act, under which steps can be taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Magistrates in the large towns up-country should not that they cannot cause small-pox patients to be isolated or removed to hospital unless the new Act has been put in force by formal notification with special reference to that particular disease. It is well that this should be known, for, if we mistake not, during small-pox epidemics in the past compulsory removal of patients has been carried out quite as a matter of course. It would be a great mistake to introduce the formidable machinery of of the new Act to deal with long familiar troubles, such as small-pox, especially at a time when the minds of the people are so much disquieted by the necessary precautions adopted for the plague : but one cannot avoid observing that the decision of the Calcutta High Court has made it doubly difficult for local authorities to deal with such cases in a quiet way, inasmuch as it seems to leave them no alternative between invoking the special powers of the Act or letting things altogether alone.

INSPECTION OF NEW NAGPADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must contradict the statement made in yesterday's issue of your contemporary. It runs as follows :—"The one pleasing phase in yesterday's inspection was that not only the Mahomedan men were civil 'but also the women, who did not shield themselves from the inspection of men doctors behind the Zenana excuse.'" This statement is, I think, not accurate, but is rather exaggerated, and it ought not to have been inserted ; because this ironical expression will certainly hurt the feelings of the Mahomedan community and especially of the Mahomedans of the second Nagpada District and it may also lead the Mahomedan community to conceive that the promise made by the benign Government in regard to the provision of lady doctors for the examination of Zenana is not duly fulfilled, but on the contrary men doctors have been empowered or rather given full liberty to forcibly enter the Mahomedan houses, and examine both men and women together without the privacy of purdah being respected. I may add that most of the residents of the second Nagpada district are poor classes of people and neek, and they are rather afraid of "Sirkar ka admi." It was therefore advisable on the part of the men doctors that they should not have taken advantage of it and forcibly entered the houses of these poor and law-abiding people to examine both men and women together without giving any heed to distinction of sex, or in other words without the privacy of purdah being respected.—Yours, &c.,

MAHMOOD ALI AMIR ALI BRELVI.

April 1.

CONDEMNED HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday you have taken notice of plague near the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba Point. You rightly say that you had remarked upon the same about a month ago. You then, too, forcibly wrote about the six cadjan huts close by the Arthur Crawford Market and immediately opposite to the Police Commissioner's office. No notice has yet been taken by General Gatacre's Committee—probably they are waiting until some European dies there. Mr. Editor these rotten huts ought to have been burnt up long ago.—Yours, &c.,

April 3. Q. IN THE CORNER.

THE EFFICACY OF SULPHUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many remedies have been tried for the purpose of putting an end to the plague, which is now devastating the city of Bombay, but one remedy, which would probably be effective, does not appear to have been tried to the extent which it deserves. Sulphur is known to be a very powerful disinfectant, and if it could be burnt in *large quantities*, day and night, in all infected places, for one month, it is very probable that little or no inconvenience would be caused by the plague at the end of that month. As the Municipal authorities have hitherto been unsuccessful in stopping the plague, it is to be hoped that they will give effect to the suggestion made above.—Yours, &c.,

CRUX.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A report as to the abandonment of the holding of the Provincial Conference for this year at Satara, being abroad, I and some of my friends (remembering Mr. D. E. Wacha's remarks at the Belgaum Conference on the political apathy of Gujarat) undertook to invite the gathering to our city—which is happily free both from plague and famine—and addressed letters to the different political associations accordingly. But on account of receiving a wire from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah Mehta advising that the Conference should not be abandoned, but postponed till September, we regret that our city has been baulked of the pleasure it would have derived from being useful to the Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, April 3. A. M. DINABANDHOO.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F Creery, with the overland mails of the 19th March arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Sunday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Baugh, Captain M W
Brough, Lieut
Collins, Mr C
Coleman, Miss
Fraser, 2nd Lieut
Field, Mr G M
Goument, Mr C E
Haslam, Lieut B J
Hall, Miss M
Jones, Miss A
Jardine, Mrs
Molesworth, Mr and Mrs
Montmorency, Hon W J
Matthew, Mrs
Parikh, Mr J M
Ralph, Lieut A J
Roa, Mr N P
Redmayne, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Robinson, Miss
Smith, Miss
Stephens, Mr
Steele, Miss
Thompson, Lieut Col
Tyndall, Mr F
Wood, Lieut H
White, Mr and Mrs G G
Wheatley, Miss J. E.

FROM BRINDISI.

Burton, Capt C F
Bell, Mr N
Bray, Surg Capt
Benson, Major
Crommellin, Mr F
Casserly, Lieut
Dixon, Mr C M
Drake, Captain and Mrs
Keys, Mr C F
Powell, Mr J
Sabandiere, Mr A
Tyndall, Mr S
Winter, Mr

A TELEGRAM dated Ulwar, 31st March, says :—Her Highness the Jamnagar Maji, a widow of the late Maharaja Mangalsinghji, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., who had been suffering from consumption for some time past, breathed her last this morning at about 10 a.m. She was much esteemed in Ulwar, and her untimely death has cast a gloom over the place. Only yesterday her Highness gave a grand *brium bhoj*, at which more than ten thousand Brahmans were present, a large number of whom had come in from the district. Sweets weighing one seer and cash to the amount of one rupee were given to each of them—a form of charity which has been highly appreciated especially at a time when grain is so dear everywhere.

BAREILLA district, and more particularly Bareilly city, have earned an unenviable notoriety of late for lawlessness and violence. If anything can put down this state of things it is the infliction of severe sentences when a case is made out. The fate of Sirdar Wali Khan and his five ruffians who were recently hanged for murder must do much good, so too, must the sentence of transportation for life passed on a "young and dangerous scoundrel" and upheld on Wednesday by the High Court. His appeal was pressed on the question of sentence alone. The facts were clear enough. It was a cowardly burglary. The youthful criminal, who said his age was seventeen (and a bania by caste) with two others of about his own age entered a shop at a time when he knew the male inmates were out, and stripped the women of their ornaments. His associates got three years apiece, while he himself is sent to the Andamans "for life." Assuming he gave his age approximately right, this young Jack Sheppard began early enough. For when only nine he was whipped for housebreaking. At 13 he got four years for grievous hurt committed in the course of a burglary. Five months after his release we find him at it again. Most people will probably agree with the Sessions Judge and the High Court that it is best for Bareilly that he should have a long sojourn beyond the seas.

THE GREAT POWERS AND GREECE.

GREEK SCHOONER SUNK BY AN AUSTRIAN GUNBOAT

THE Austrian torpedo-boat Sebenico has sunk a Greek schooner which was unloading war material and provisions in the Bay of Dia. Boats which were sent from the Austrian vessel to the schooner having been fired upon by the insurgents on the heights, the Sebenico opened fire both on them and the Greek craft. The crew of the latter were saved.

THE ADMIRALS' AUTONOMY PROCLAMATION.

The following (says Reuter's Canea correspondent) is the text of the proclamation of autonomy which has been issued by the foreign Admirals :—

The undersigned, commanding the naval forces of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, in Cretan waters, acting in accordance with the instructions of their respective Government, solemnly proclaim and make it known to the population of the Island that the Great Powers are irrevocably resolved to assure the complete autonomy of Crete under the suzerainty of the Sultan. But anxious before everything to provide a remedy for the evils which have desolated the country, and to prevent their return, the Powers are preparing, by common agreement, a series of measures destined to regulate the working of the autonomus regime, to restore tranquillity, to guarantee to everyone, without distinction of race or religion, liberty and security of property ; to facilitate the resumption of agricultural labour and of business, and the development of the resources of the country. Such is the object which the Powers desire to attain. They mean this language to be understood by all. A new era is opening for Crete. Let all lay down their arms. The Powers desire peace and order. They will require the authority necessary to make their decisions respected. They count on the co-operation of all the inhabitants of the island, Christians and Mussulmans to aid them in the accomplishment of a task which promises to ensure union and prosperity for the Cretans. At the suggestion of the British Consul at Canea, the Admirals have added to the proclamation a statement that, while remaining under the suzerainty of the Sultan, the Cretans will be free of all Turkish control in their internal affairs.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CRETAN CRISIS.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone to the Duke of Westminster on the present situation in the East is published :—

Mr. Gladstone says the leading ideas which have been set up to sway the public mind are expressed in the two phrases, "the Concert of Europe" and "the Integrity of the Ottoman Empire." The concert is a most valuable instrument when used for good purposes, but extremely mischievous when not really in working order. Mr. Gladstone suggests that Russia and Germany have been using their power in the concert to fight steadily against freedom. "But why are we to have our Government pinned to their aprons ?" The concert has made the situation worse instead of better and to suppose that it can deal effectively with the present crisis is a gross and palpable delusion. It is time to shake it off, and to remember that we have an existance, a character, and a duty of our own. After ridiculing the notion of still preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, Mr. Gladstone contends that the fact that the Powers have taken the future of Crete into their hands is evidence of the violence, cruelty, and perfidy of the Ottoman rule ; but their action is due entirely to Greece, which he thinks has conferred a great service upon Europe by making it impossible to palter with this question as the blood stained question of Armenia was paltered with. He suggests that Crete might be autonomously united with Greece, and yet not datached in theory from the body of the Ottoman Empire. The idea that Greece should be coerced and punished he regards as an alternative so detestable that he does not like to sully his pages with it.

BLOCKADE NEXT SUNDAY.

A Canea telegram states that the blockade of the Cretan coast will commence on Sunday morning.

OCCUPATION OF CRETE.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

A FRENCH PROTEST.

A telegram dated Canea, March 18, says :—The troops of the Powers will be distributed in the island as follows :—The French will occupy Sitia and Spinalonga, the British Candia, the Russians Retimo, and the Germans Suda Bay and Canea.

The Cretans declare that before deciding to accept, autonomy they wish to learn the details of the scheme of the Powers.

Last night a British patrol surprised a man in the act of looting a house. Shots were fired, and the man made off, but was captured unhurt.

The commander of the Russian warship at Retimo has notified the Deputy-Governor of that town that he will land 300 soldiers.

Among the insurgents killed by the fire from the Italian warships, which recently bombarded Hierapetra, were two Italian volunteers.

The Greek warship Peneus is still here.

The French colony is preparing a protest, which will be addressed directly to the Government in Paris, against the proposed occupation of Candia by a British detachment only. Candia, it is pointed out, is the central office for telegraphic communication with France, and its use is obligatory. Moreover, it is the chief centre of the trade in oil, wines, carobs, cedrat, and cereals, while almost all the merchants and exporters in Crete are French.

The publication of the proclamation of autonomy has been postponed by the Admirals until to-morrow, in consequence of a modification which has been introduced in the wording to the effect that it is, of course, understood that the Cretans will be freed from all control of the Sublime Porte in regard to their internal affairs.—Reuter.

Athens, March 18.

The Admirals have telegraphed to the Ministers of the Powers here informing them of their decision to blockade Crete, and requesting them to notify the Greek Government. The Ministers contented themselves with informing the Government semi-officially.

Midnight.

In notifying to M. Skouzes, the decision of the Powers to blockade Crete, the Admirals expressed the hope that the Greek warships remaining in Cretan waters would receive orders from the Greek Government to leave before the 21st of March, as otherwise the Admirals would be compelled to employ force. The notification was made in the form of information conveyed to the Government.—Reuter.

March 19.

Owing to the objection raised by Sir A. Biliotti, the British Counsl, the opening passage in the proclamation of Cretan autonomy, referring to the suzerainty of the Sultan, was modified as follows :—"In conformity with instructions from their Governments, the German, Austrian, French, British, Italian, and Russian Admirals, solemnly proclaim the autonomy of the island under the suzerainty of the Sultan, but leaving the Cretans absolutely independent of the Porte as regards their own internal affairs and interests." The proclamation as modified will be published to-day.—Reuter.

Athens, March 19.

The Greek Government has decided to recall the gunbats Alpheios and Peneus from Crete. The Alpheios is at present at Cerigo, a telegram having just been received here announcing her arrival at that place to coal. After receiving notification of the blockade of Crete the Ministers held a Council, which proved to be very protracted, lasting until two o'clock in the morning.

According to official statistics, only 1,500, out of the 65,000 Greek Reservists who were called out, have failed to put in an appearance.

A telegram from Canea states that an Austrian journalist, named Pinter, who had proceeded to the camp of Colonel Vassos, has been arrested there, and is kept under close watch. He bears the same name as the Austrian Consul at Canea. Colonel Vassos is still at Alikianos.

The Greek warship Micali arrived last might at the Piræusawith twelve prisoners who were at during an attack recently made by the Turks on Monodendri, near Platania.

Three persons have been arrested in the camp of Colonel Vassos as emissaries of the Turkish Legation in Athens. It is feared here that a fight may occur to-day at the post of Menexe, on the frontier of Thessaly, in consequence of the reinforcement of Turkish troops at that point.—Reuter.

St. Petersburg, March 19.

The newspapers are generally of opinion that the best mode of promptly settling the Cretan question is to expedite the elaboration of the scheme of autonomy.—Reuter.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Berlin, March 19.

According to a despatch received here from Larissa the Turkish Consuls residing in Thessaly, having of late been repeatedly exposed to insults by the Greek population, have informed the Porte that they regard it as dangerous to remain any longer at their posts. The Ottoman Government, replying to the representations of the Consuls, is stated to have authorised them, should they consider it advisable, to leave Thessaly and return to Constantinople.—Reuter.

Constantinople, March 18.

The Turkish authorities in Epirus are preventing Greek Rayahs (Ottoman subjects), many of whom are now crossing the frontier as volunteers on their way to Greece, from leaving the country, and a number of them who intended embarking at Saranda were not allowed to go on board. They also had their horses taken away from them by the authorities. Several acts of depredation are reported to have been committed by Bashi-Bazouks in Christian villages in the district of Janina.—Reuter.

THE COST OF AUTONOMY.

PRONOSAL BY LORD SALISBURY.

The *Daily News* in a second edition to-day, publishes the following telegram from its special correspondent at Canea, despatched last night :—"Lord Salisbury's proposal that each Power should give £10,000 to start the machinery of the autonomous administration is excellent in principle, but the sum is hopelessly insufficient. £40,000 would be necessary for the payment of the Turkish ex-officials. I believe Turkey owes Crete money, but it is unlikely she will ever pay ; while if the arrears of the officials should be regarded as part of an offset for this debt the arrangement, which the Porte would probably accept, would be a great hardship and injustice to the ex-officials, who certainly would not be paid. The disruption of every branch of the revenue is so complete throughout Crete that considerable time must elapse before any income can be expected from the island. Moreover, in many places money will soon be needed from without to avert a famine and relieve distress. Already in the interior the Cretans are suffering severely from want of flour, which in the centre and west of the island was hardly cultivated at any time during last year, and not harvested on account of the disturbances. I learn from the Greek camp that the Cretan irregulars lack bread, though there is plenty of meat. The Greek troops have plenty of food."

THE NOTE TO COLONEL VASSOS.

Colonel Vassos (continues the same correspondent) says his orders are to fight if he is attacked, meaning, presumably, by the Turks. His position is well fortified, and he is well provisioned. The Note communicated to Colonel Vassos by the French and Italian officers did not order him to leave the Island, as was understood, but informed him of the severe blockade, and requested him not to prevent the distribution of the Admirals' proclamation. When the officers reached Alikianos, they passed through a lane of several thousand Cretans waving Greek flags, and all shouting for union. There were also a number of Italian volunteers. Twenty-one Cretans wounded in the evacuation of Selino are in hospital in Colonel Vassos' camp. Two others have died, and several more cannot recover.

Colonel Chermside has been appointed British Military Commissioner in Crete, and will have command of any British forces landed in the Island.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, March 12, in reply to Mr. Bhownaggree, Mr. Curzon said : The thanks of Her Majesty's Government have been communicated to the Russian Government for the assistance offered by them in relief of the Indian famine. But we have not as yet received any information as to the amounts of money or grain which they may have despatched to India.

THE 2ND BATTALION OF THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

Mr. Sinclair asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether fever had broken out in the 2nd Battalion of the Essex Regiment, now stationed in India ; and, if so, could he state to what extent ; whether the 2nd Battalion of the Essex Regiment, left England in 1882 for foreign service, and had never returned to the United Kingdom since that time ; and, if this was so, whether, after such a lengthened period of foreign service, the Secretary of State for War would recall that battalion home as soon as possible to allow it to be stationed in its own country for a time.—Mr. Brodrick : In the return from the battalion dated Feb. 1, the health is described as "indifferent," but the numbers in hospital were about normal : and the prevailing diseases appeared to be of a specific character. The average tour abroad of an infantry battalion is seventeen years. The 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, left England in 1882, and is ninth on the roster for return home.

THE WARREN HASTINGS.

On Monday, March 15th, Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Capt. Norton, said that no claims had yet been received for indemnification for losses consequent on the wreck of the Warren Hastings, but the whole question was under consideration with a view to the fair treatment of those concerned.

THE TARIFF OF THE CABLE COMPANIES.

In reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Hanbury said : The Postmaster-General has from time to time received representations on the subject of the charge to India, and has endeavoured to bring about a reduction, but so far without success. The charge to Japan by the cheapest route is 8s., not 10s. 8ds, and to British Guiana not 12s. 11d., but 10s. He is not aware of any general feeling of discontent, and, as he does not think that any useful purpose would be served by an inquiry into the questions raised by the hon. member, he is not prepared to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission. The Post master-General has no information as to the amount paid for telegrams by merchants engaged in the Anglo-Australian trade, and it is not within his province to state what the expenditure of the Government is on telegrams to and from places abroad. The Postmaster-General has not had before him any calculations as to the cost of constructing and maintaining a set of cables to take the place of those which are already in existence, and he has no reason to suppose that cable communication to all parts of the Empire could be given for a tenth of the present rates. It would seem to be entirely contrary to sound policy for the State to attempt to acquire all the existing cables. They are necessarily landed at a great many points in foreign territory, and it is not to be supposed that foreign countries would acquiesce in the working of the cables by the British Government, although they are quite ready to come to terms with British companies. At the Telegraph Conference in Budapest arrangements were made for very considerable reductions in the charges to various parts of the world. Some of these reductions are already in force, and the rest will be brought into operation on July 1 next. I may add that these arrangements could not have been made without the cordial co operation of the British cable companies.

INDIAN FAMINE : THE COURSE OF PRICES.

On Tuesday, March 16, Sir J. Kennaway asked the Secretary for India whether, seeing that the Viceroy had stated that the whole course of operations in relief of famine must depend largely on the course of prices, he would arrange with the Indian Government to give in its weekly telegram the prices of different grains in two or three chief towns in the worst part of the famine districts—e.g., for Bengal, Mohkhari, and urbhanga ; for Central Provinces, Jabalpur, and Raipur ; whether he would state the nature of the special measures to aid private trade which the Government of Bengal had been authorized to take in Behar ; and what action had been already taken to carry them out.—Lord G. Hamilton : I have asked the Government of India to add to its weekly telegram a statement of the price of the commonest food-grain at one or two places in each famine-stricken province. A general account of special measures the Bengal Government proposed for stimulating grain trade in a few remote localities will be found in the famine papers which, I hope, will be presented within the next ten days. The authority for special measures was only to take effect in case of probable failure of supplies. I have learned from the *Bengal Gazette*, received to-day, that one case of emergency has been reported in Chota Nagpur, but I am not yet able to state the precise procedure adopted by the Govenment to supplement the food supplies in this district.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

In reply to Sir H. Maxwell, Lord G. Hamilton said : It appears from the monthly returns, which have been received up to November last, that enteric fever prevailed in the regiment of the Black Watch at Sabathu, in the Punjab, during April, May, and June increased in July, August, and September, but diminished greatly in October, while no cases were reported in November. The report as to the health of British troops for the year 1896 has not yet reached me ; but I will ask the Government of India to expedite it, and also to furnish information as to the water-supply at Sabathu, Dagshai, Kassauli, Solon and Jutogh.

Major Rasch asked whether, on the report of the Departmental Committee on the health of the British troops in India, the Government would give facilities for its discussion.—Mr. Balfour : I must ask my hon. friend to defer this question until he has had an opportunity of reading the Blue-book, which will be in the hands of members next Friday.

After twelve full sittings the Voluntary Schools Bill was passed without a single amendment having been made in committee—a circumstance which dispenses with the report stage. A little progress was made in Committee on the Military Works (Money) Bill. The Army Annual Bill was read a second time.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—March 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C Hodgson, B
Mr H Scannell, Bo
Col A W Roberts
Col C W Godfrey
Lt Col F R Ditmas
Major G Turner Jones
Capt H Law
Capt H R F Anderson
Capt F C Muspratt
Capt J R Hill
Lieut R M Hall
Lieut H M M Brooke
Lieut F C Samborne
Lieut H N Holden
Surg Lt Col A H Williams
Surg Major J Shearer
Surg Capt S H Burnett

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr S F Eyre, B, 6 mos
Mr R Burbridge, B, 4 mos
Mr J L Hendley, B, 6 mos
Mr C B Winchester, Bo C S, 5 days
Lt Col F G T Welch, 3 mos
Major F M Rundall, 3 mos
Capt J M Stewart, 4 mos
Capt W S Delamain, 10 days
Lieut J S Swan, 14 days
Lieut E E Beddek, 3 mos
Surg Capt A O Hubbard, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C F Keys, B
Mr W Tasker, B
Mr H G Billings, B
Sir E C K Ollivant, K C I E, Bo C S
Mr C B Winchester, Bo C S
Capt H F Williams
Capt W E Brett
Lieut J L Rose
Lieut P Greig

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

ON March 18, the Royal Commission on the Military and Civil Expenditure of India met at the India Office under the presidency of Lord Welby, the other members present being: Mr. Courtney, M.P., Sir Donald Stewart, Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Naoroji, Sir R. H. Knox, Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, and Mr. Colin Campbell, secretary.

The Marquis of Ripon, who was Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1880 to 1884, under Mr. Gladstone's Government, and has held the positions of Secretary of State for India, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Under-Secretary at the War Office, was examined at length. In reply to the Chairman, the witness said that Sir John Strachey had observed that India of Lord Ripon's time differed as much from the India of Lord Ellenborough as the England of Queen Victoria differed from the England of Elizabeth, and probably that change had been going on since he left India. With regard to the position of the Finance Member of the Council of India, he agreed with Lord Northbrook and Lord Cromer that that member was powerful or weak according to whether he was supported or not by the Viceroy in Council. But, after all, matters of expenditure in India were determined by policy in a great measure. The Viceroy's Council were fully aware of the necessity of keeping down the expenditure in India within the limits of the revenue, if possible, because of the difficulty of devising new sources of taxation in India. A considerable portion of the revenue was derived from opium, and that was uncertain; and besides that there was the loss on exchange by the fall in the rupee, which began to make itself felt before 1880, when he was Viceroy. His Government reduced the military expenditure mainly owing to the fact that they discouraged frontier expeditions, which had increased since his time. There had been increases in military expenditure, arising from changes of organisation in the Army at home, which had not been communicated to the Government of India. Asked as to whether, if they had been communicated with, that expenditure would have been lessened, he could not say; but the Government at home must always determine the Imperial policy so far as it affected India.

Mr. Courtney: Is not the embarassment arising from the fall of the rupee out of the control of the Council in India?—Yes; but the fact that you are liable for the results of that fall in the exchange is a special reason for regarding economical considerations.

By the Chairman: I do not like constant interference with the frontier tribes.

Sir R. Knox: But should not raids on Indian territory be resisted?—Certainly; but frontier expeditions are often asked for when they are not necessary.

By the Chairman: There is a tendency to increase the civil expenditure when the finances will allow them to do so; and that is necessary in view of increased education and the cost of the police and judicial arrangements. There are many ways in which a large civil expenditure would be productive of good if you have the money. The delegation of control to provincial centres tends to economy.

Should you treat England and India as partners, each of whom should pay its share?—Well, as partners they have not exactly the same interest in the undertaking. There may be particular expeditions outside of India in which the two partners' interest would not be the same; and also with regard to the payment by India for the British Army their interests are different. The principle on which India pays £7 10s. per head for soldiers in India, as settled by Lord Northbrook's Commission, is a right one, and I should not like to see it disturbed, but India should be treated with special consideration owing to the loss which she sustains by the large sums transmitted to this country (and mainly on account of military expenditure), which amounted in my time to between £16,000,000 and £17,000,000 and will no doubt be larger now. Nobody can tell whether this loss by exchange would be temporary, but all the same it is a burden on Indian finance. Of course, I admit the principle that India must pay for her Army.

Mr. Courtney: Might not India say that the loss on exchange is owing to British reluctance to reconsider the question, and that therefore the charge to them is larger than it should be?—Yes; but I should not admit the argument.

The Chairman: The home charges against the Indian Government for regiments serving in India is £550,000 a year; but it was said that the whole of this sum would not be necessary except to protect India if she were not connected with England, and that the Home Government, might forego part of the claim on that account?—I doubt whether if India were not connected with England she would not have charges of exactly the same kind upon her that she has now. If she had not become part of the British Empire she would have become part of the French or some other nation; and in that case India would still have been governed by a foreign country and subject to these liabilities, though they might have taken a different direction. Some persons say that India is exposed to invasion from Russia because she is connected with England. I do not agree with that opinion. I believe that India would have been annexed to the Russian Empire years ago if she had not been connected with England. I do not look forward with alarm to a Russian invasion of India; it is a source of scare and expenditure, but I do not think it is a likely event to happen. But if we had not been there, in these days of earth-hunger among all the nations of Europe, India would have been an appendage to Russia, or exposed to that danger; and therefore I do not think that our presence there and our foreign relations are at all an expenditure which India would have got rid of if we had not been there.

Sir William Wedderburn: If India belonged to Russia there would be no longer fear of invasion from the land side?—Yes; but an attack from the sea would always be more dangerous to India, and it was our sea power that determined our Empire in India against the French in the eighteenth century.

Mr. Naoroji: If India were an independent Power, and she required soldiers to resist invasion, they would be native soldiers?—But I do not know how far the natives would be able to meet a European army.

Sir James Peile: Could you conceive India being one independent Power?—I think it is very unlikely, and looking at it historically, I do not think it is quite possible.

The Chairman: Do you think that the Army in India is larger than Indian interests demand?—No. I do not think any government would keep a larger army in India than is necessary for Indian purposes. In determining the number of European troops in India you have to consider two points—(1) What is wanted for the actual military purposes of India, and (2) the proportion which it is necessary to maintain between the British and the Indian Army, and that proportion had been fixed as one European to two natives.

Do you consider the Indian Army should be used as reserves for England?—Certainly not. It is a great and a dangerous mistake to suppose that you can regard the Army in India as an Army for general Imperial purposes. If there is more force than is required for Indian purposes it ought to be reduced. If you get into the habit of drawing troops from India you will be relying upon a broken reed—I am not reflecting upon the Indian Army as soldiers—because you may not be able to get them when they are most needed. Of course I am not speaking of a great and overwhelming national necessity which sets aside all rules, but I think in ordinary times you should not draw upon Indian troops.

Would you apply that to cases in which Indian interests are concerned?—Certainly not; and in that case India should pay to the extent of her share in those interests.

The Commission adjourned.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—The attempt made by the governing body of Oriel College, Oxford, to discourage candidates for the Indian Civil Service is likely to receive a check. As is well known the Commissioners of the Indian Civil Service have offered inducements to candidates for the Service who are not college men to go to college for a year. The desire is that they may have an opportunity of acquiring that tone which residence at a University is supposed to give, and which is necessary to men who have to exercise authority over large numbers of subordinates. The arrangement has worked very well. But the Governors of Oriel College have taken a step which practically amounts to the exclusion of such candidates from the College except on sufferance, by the enactment of a new statute just laid upon the table of the House of Commons. It is as follows:—No "selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service shall be eligible to a scholarship or Adam de Brome exhibition and any scholar or Adam de Brome exhibitioner who shall become a selected candidate shall thereby vacate his scholarship or exhibition unless the Provost and Fellows shall otherwise determine. But the Provost and Fellows may, if they think fit, and on such conditions as they may determine, award from time to time to any selected candidate a scholarship or exhibition during residence, with emoluments not exceeding fifty pounds a year, the amounts of such emoluments within that limit to be determined by the Provost and Fellows." Strong objection has been taken to the terms of this statute both by representatives of the Indian Civil Service and by Oriel men in the House as tending to cast an undeserved slur upon that Service, and Sir Lewis McIver has given notice to disagree with it. He has collected opinion from both sides of the House on the question, and has obtained such a large number of promises to oppose the scheme as to ensure the rejection of the statute if it is pressed. The state of opinion in the House on the subject has been made known to the governing body, and it is hoped that the statute may be withdrawn.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE OF ONE OF MR. RHODES' COLLEAGUES.

WHEN the South Africa Committee met again on Tuesday, 16th ult. the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, called and sworn, said he was a member of the Cape Legislative Assembly, and was formerly Attoney-General in Mr. Rhodes' Administration, resigning that office at the end of 1895. He gave evidence before the Cape Committee, and was aware that this Committee were in possession of that evidence. These few preliminary questions of the Chairman answered.

Pressed by Sir W. Harcourt as to an interview with Mr. Rhodes at Groot Schuur after that gentleman had become cognisant of the movement of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Schreiner thought it would not assist the Committee, but Sir William pointed out that they wanted the facts as stated in the Cape Blue-book. Mr. Schreiner thereupon repeated in substance his former testimony—I went into his study with the telegrams in my hand. The moment I saw him (Mr. Rhodes) I saw a man I had never seen before. His appearance was utterly dejected, and different. Before I could say a word, he said "Yes, yes; it is true; old Jameson has upset my applecart; it is all true." I said I had some telegrams. He said, "Never mind; it is all true old Jameson has upset my applecart," reiterating in the way he does when he is moved. I was staggered. I said, "What do you mean?" He said, "Yes, it is quite true; he has ridden in. Go and write out your resignation. Go; I know you will." And so I said, "It is not a question of my going to write out my resignation," but I elicited from him a good many facts in relation to this matter, and I told him it was his duty to convene a Cabinet meeting at once.

Witness now added that it was not until Mr. Rhodes revealed it to this Court that he was aware Mr. Rhodes had taken any part in providing finance.

Asked whether Mr. Rhodes informed him on that occasion of the part he had taken with reference to the insurrectionary party in Johannesburg witness said Mr. Rhodes was really broken down, and was not in a condition to give a consecutive account. With regard to Mr. Rhodes' resignation, he said Mr. Rhodes never attempted to deny that he was primarily responsible for the situation, which made it possible for Jameson to go in. He did, however, deny throughout that he had authorised Jameson to go. He felt that night as every colleague of his felt next morning, that the only step to take was the resignation of Mr. Rhodes. Indeed Mr. Rhodes' colleagues in that Cabinet had very hard work to live down the suspicion that naturally attached to them.

A RACE WAR PREVENTED.

Sir William Harcourt—I understand that Mr. Rhodes thought he could not and would not take measures to stop Jameson after he had started?—He thought "Jameson must have his chance." That was the impression left on his mind. Witness added that on the next day (Tuesday) a proclamation was issued by the High Commissioner. He did not know personally what part Mr. Rhodes took in issuing it. Every reasonable man thought that but for the issue of that proclamation it was highly probable that there would have been a race war in South Africa.

THE BAD EFFECT OF THE RAID.

Sir William Harcourt asked what effect the Raid had had upon Cape Colony and South Africa.

Mr. Schreiner replied that the effect had been lamentable. Confidence had been shattered, and one result had been the loss of the railway through the Orange Free State, and the British Colony had lost control of trade up to the very gates of the Transvaal. He did not wish to convey the impression that the trade was not prosperous, but they had lost the situation politically, and a certain amount of revenue also. Race feeling was revived, and a very large majority of the Cape Colonists devoted to the Imperial connection rightly or wrongly supposed that if a policy of conspiracy had the support of the Imperial Government, the dignity and honour of England was lowered in a way that was lamentable—a result which they hoped from the holding of this inquiry was the vindication of the honour and dignity of this country. No doubt there were Uitlander grievances, but they had been much exaggerated. Witness entered into a long explanation as to the position with respect to education, monopolies, and liquor, adding—"The South African Republic is not doing so much as one could desire, but it moves. It is moving."

Sir William Harcourt—Has the Raid advanced the hopes and prospects of a redress of grievances?

Witness—Far from it. If Johannesburg had been left to work out its own salvation without external interference, matters would have advanced more rapidly. President Kruger is after all a constitutional sovereign.

Mr. Bigham, Q. C. (in a tone of great surprise)—What?

Mr. Schreiner—He is, after all, in the position of a constitutional sovereign. I do not think he is aided with the best advice as to a policy of conciliation and redress of grievances. I wish he were. By reason of his lack of ordinary education he is not the man to lay down the chapter and verse of reform. He works on a policy of isolation.

THE DUTCH AND MR. RHODES.

Examination continued.—Witness thought no man had done more to make race feeling slumber than Mr. Rhodes, both by policy and personal efforts. He quoted the resolution of the Afrikander Bund at Malmesbury as proving how deeply feeling in Cape Colony had been wounded. "I am not," he proceeded, "a member of the Afrikander Bund, but the Dutch in the colony I know to be thoroughly loyal, and there is no grosser falsehood than the constant attempt to represent them as disloyal. They are thoroughly loyal, though, perhaps, they are patriotic first. They feel that what has taken place is utterly inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the Empire."

Asked if the reception given to Mr. Rhodes recently was anything like the unanimous feeling of Cape Colony, witness replied—"Very far from it," and in describing Mr. Rhodes's supporters on that occasion, Mr. Schreiner gave what he called "an effort in analysis." Though there was spontaneity at Cape Town and at Port Elizabeth, the leaders of thought held aloof. Many who were present condemned the Raid as strongly as he (witness) could, but they took part in the demonstration as a recognition of Mr. Rhode's past services.

MR. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P., ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

MR. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P., in the course of an interesting lecture which he delivered, on March 14, at South Place Institute, Finsbury, on "India from an Industrial Point of View," said that of 300,000,000 inhabitants of India not more than a tenth were traders and manufacturers, and workmen proper formed a trivial class. The giant strides which the inventive genius of the West had taken in the last two centuries, while the intellectual power of the East had remained inert, had far out-distanced all competition on the part of India, and European manufacture had to-day not only superseded but almost crushed out of existence the handicrafts of India. For instance the fine muslin industry of Decca and Benares was now abandoned and almost forgotten. Native calico, which derived its name from Calicut on the coast of Malabar, was not known except for the imitation of it imported from Europe. Even the ordinary cotton fabrics for the daily use of all but the poorest had given way before the cheap manufacture of that class sent not only from Lancashire but also from Germany and other Continental countries. Silk weaving, which was at one time a common industry, and in respect of which certain towns, like Surat, were famous throughout the world, first gave way to Chinese silk, and latterly to the French. With regard to this handicraft, it was noteworthy that it was superseded not only by the product of engine-worked looms but was also beaten by the hand-looms of China, a striking instance of the absence of intellectual power utilised towards maintaining and developing an inherited industry. Embroidery had to a large extent kept its hold on the Indian craftsman. Shawls and chagas of Cashmere and the Punjab had hitherto defied competition, and even imitation. Wood-carving in Western India was carried to a high degree of excellence. As to imported industries, he mentioned that there were twenty-two breweries in India, and the paper, leather, jute, and other factories afforded employment to some 200,000 men. There were 150 cotton mills, two-thirds of which were in Bombay, employing 150,000 hands. India's export trade in pre-British times did not exceed a million pounds sterling; today its value was seventy-fold. (Applause.) But the great bulk of it conisted of raw produce. He complained that education and skill were not directed to the manufacture of articles of daily use which India imported from Germany and other countries, and might easily manufacture herself. Political rights should succeed and not precede a state of national development. (Applause.)

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THE WARREN HASTINGS.

SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

THE heroism of the troops on board the Warren Hastings, wrecked off the Island of Reunion, last January, has received official recognition. We publish below the text of a special order to the Army issued by the Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, on March 15.

The following Order was promulgated to the Army yesterday with the approval of the Secretary of State for War:—

"The Commander-in-Chief feels great gratification in making known to the Army the substance of a report received from the General Officer Commanding at the Mauritius, recording the remarkable courage and exemplary discipline displayed by the troops, under most trying circumstances, on board the Royal Indian Marine troopship, Warren Hastings, when that ship, steaming full speed, struck the rock during a pitch-dark night, and was wrecked near the village of St. Phillipe, in the island of Reunion, at 2-20 a.m. on Jan. 14 last.

"The troops on board consisted of the headquarters and four companies 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, four companies 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt., and a detachment of the Middlesex Regt. They at once fell in, on the main deck, in perfect order, and waited in this position until 4 a.m., when Comdr. G. E. Holland, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, having ascertained that there was sufficient room on the rocks, ordered their disembarkation to commence by rope ladders from the bows.

"Up to this time the vessel, though bumping heavily, remained on a fairly even keel, but soon after she gave a heavy lurch to starboard. Everyone was ordered to the upper deck. The men were marched up, the disembarkation continuing regularly.

"Comdr. Holland considered that the landing of the women, children, and sick, might be deferred until daylight, when it could be effected with greater safety, but at 4-20 a. m. the position of the vessel appeared so critical that he at once ordered the disembarkation of the men to cease, and the women, children, and sick to be passed out. This order was promptly carried out; the men clung to the side as they stood and passed the women and children through; no man murmuring or moving from his post.

"At 4-35 a. m. the sea began to wash over the upper deck on the starboard side, and the vessel being in imminent danger of healing right over and sinking in deep water, it became necessary to expedite the landing. The troops were ordered to discard both rifles and boots, and about 4-55 a. m., as the list to starboard increased, permission was given to good swimmers to save themselves.

"In consequence of the heavy sea and backwash off the rocks, this was accompanied by many risks, but all, with the exception of two natives—a cook and an officer's servant—to the number of 993, besides the crew, reached the shore, saved in many cases by the individual gallantry of comrades.

"The following non-commissioned officers and men are named by Lieut.-Col. Forestier.-Walker, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corpe, who was in command, and was the last soldier to leave the ship, as having particularly distinguished themselves upon the occasion:—

"1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles.—Col.-Sergt. Jones, Sgt. J. Allen Sergt R. Down, Sergt. H. Howarth, Cpl, R. Hodgson, Cpl. C. Young, No. 7291 Lance-Cpl R. Newby, No. 6131 Pte. M. Arrowsmith, No. 6168 Pte. Carr. No. 5756 Pte. J. Connell, No. 7030 Pte. C. Croft, No. 5680 Pte. W. J. Grisley, No. 4421 Pte. G. Howes, No. 6231 Pte. C. B. Jones, No. 6064 Pte. T. Jones, No. 6040 Pte. G. Kaley, No. 7079 Pte. N. M'Namara, No. 6203 Pte. W. Parkinson, No. 8094 Pte. P. Pickersgill, No. 7441 Pte. T. Steele, No. 6547 Pte. L. A. Wootton.

"2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.—No. 3031 Pte. Thomas Flannery, No. — Roe.

"Comdr. Holland speaks in the highest terms of Lt.-Col Forestier-Walker, who is entitled to great praise for his conduct.

"Lt.-Col. Forestier-Walker reports that the conduct of the officers generally was admirable, and gives exceptional credit to the following:—

"Royal Artillery.—Sec. Lieut. A. B. Forman.

"1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles.—Major H. Gore-Brown, Capt. G. N. Prendergast, Lieut. C. Gosling.

2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Major W. J. Kirkpatrick, Sec-Lieut. R. Selous, Sec. Lieut. G. E. Bayley.

"Comdr. Holland reports the behaviour of the troops throughout as beyond all praise. Discipline was twice very seriously tested; first when, after the vessel struck, the men were ordered to fall in below on the main and troop decks; secondly, when their disembarkation was suspended to enable the women and children to be landed. Had there been any attempt to crush or struggle forward, there would have been great loss of life, as, owing to the position of the vessel, it was impossible to walk on the deck without holding on to the rails or ropes, and any struggling or pushing would have inevitably resulted in many being drowned. From first to last the most perfect discipline was maintained, and all orders issued were instantly obeyed without noise, confusion or hesitation.

"The Commander-in-Chief is proud of the behaviour of the troops during this trying time; he regards it as a good example of the advantages of subordination and strict discipline, for it was by that alone under God's Providence, that heavy loss of life was prevented.

"The Commander-in-Chief cannot close this Order without expressing his admiration of the coolness, courage, and resource shown by Comdr. Holland, and sympathy with him and his brave officers."

"WOLSELEY, Commander-in-Chief."

Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M. P., writes to the editor of the *Times*:—

As I was responsible for naming in the House of Commons my friend Lieut. Walter Windham, of the Royal Indian Marine, as having lost his property left on board the Warren Hastings while employed in taking the rope ashore over the bow, and afterwards saving four adult and one child from drowning, I now desire to be allowed to supplement these facts, which were made known while asking for compensation, by quoting Comdr. Holland's, words, taken from his report to the Government. I do this because, although I guarded my statement by averring that the case heroism in saving life from drowning was "not isolated," I now find that justice has not been done to the young Sub-Lieut. Huddlestone, whose achievement was also of the most brilliant character. Comd. Holland says:—"I have also to bring to your notice the gallantry displayed by Lieut Windham and Sub-Lieut Huddlestone in saving life. I was an eye-witness from the bridge of the vessel of most of these acts, but owing to the indifferent light and the fact that the rescuers and others were much alike, so far as apparel is concerned, I could not identify individuals. Lieutenant Windham saved several lives, going in time after time to aid drowning and exhausted men till he was exhausted and could do no more. I have only evidence concerning one man, which will be found in Lieutenant Colonel Walker's report, and this will, I trust, be sufficient. Sub-Lieutenant Huddlestone was also instrumental in saving several lives, and, after saving Private Drummond, of the King's Royal Rifles, he was dashed against the rocks and became insensible, and did not recover till some time after he had been dragged out and carried away on shore. I hope both these officers will receive the Royal Humane Society's medal, which they so well deserve." The whole of the papers connected with this glorious, if sad, episode in our military history, as well as that of the Royal Indian Marine, have been placed on the table of the House of Commons, and will soon become known to the whole world; but I hope you will allow me to complete my statement made in the House of Commons by doing justice to the bravery of Lieutenant Huddlestone as well as to that of Lieutenant Windham.

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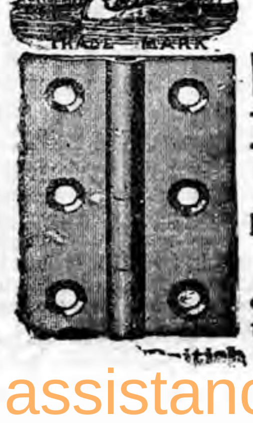

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As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette" of 19th February.'

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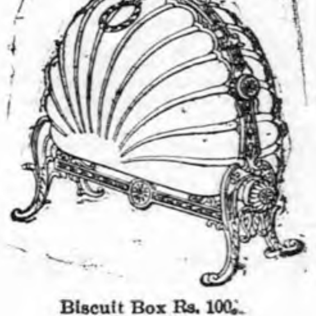

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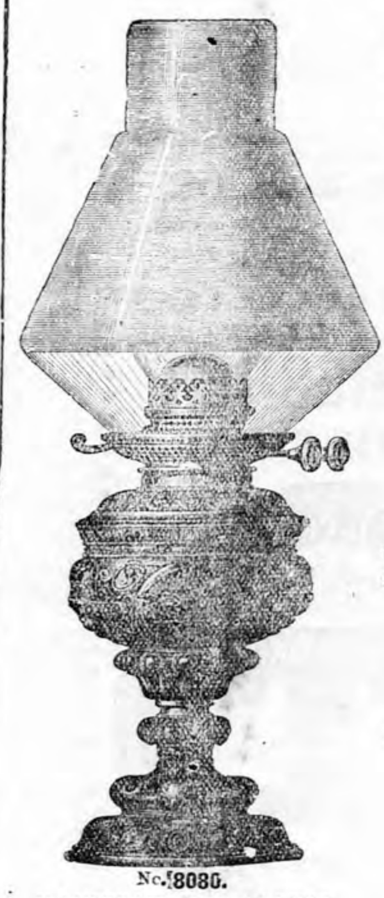

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.